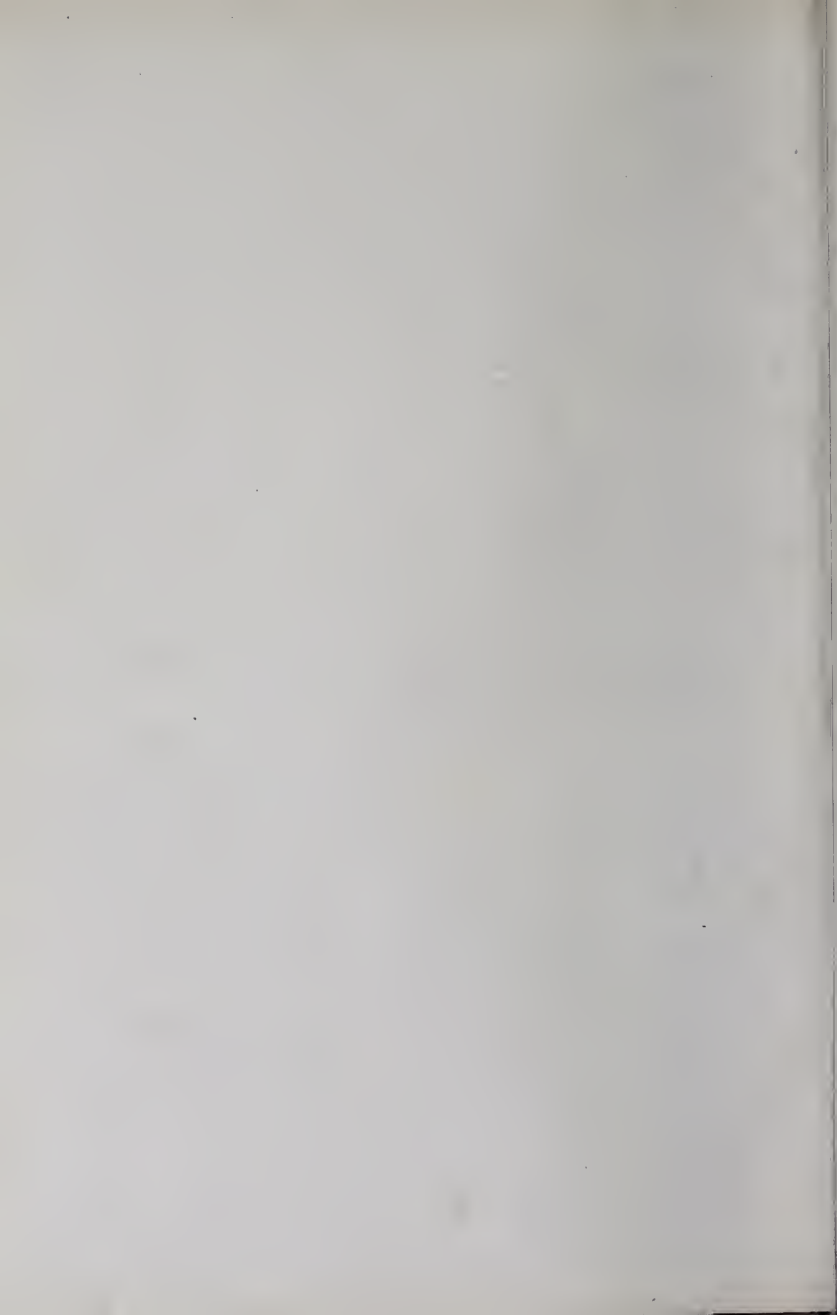
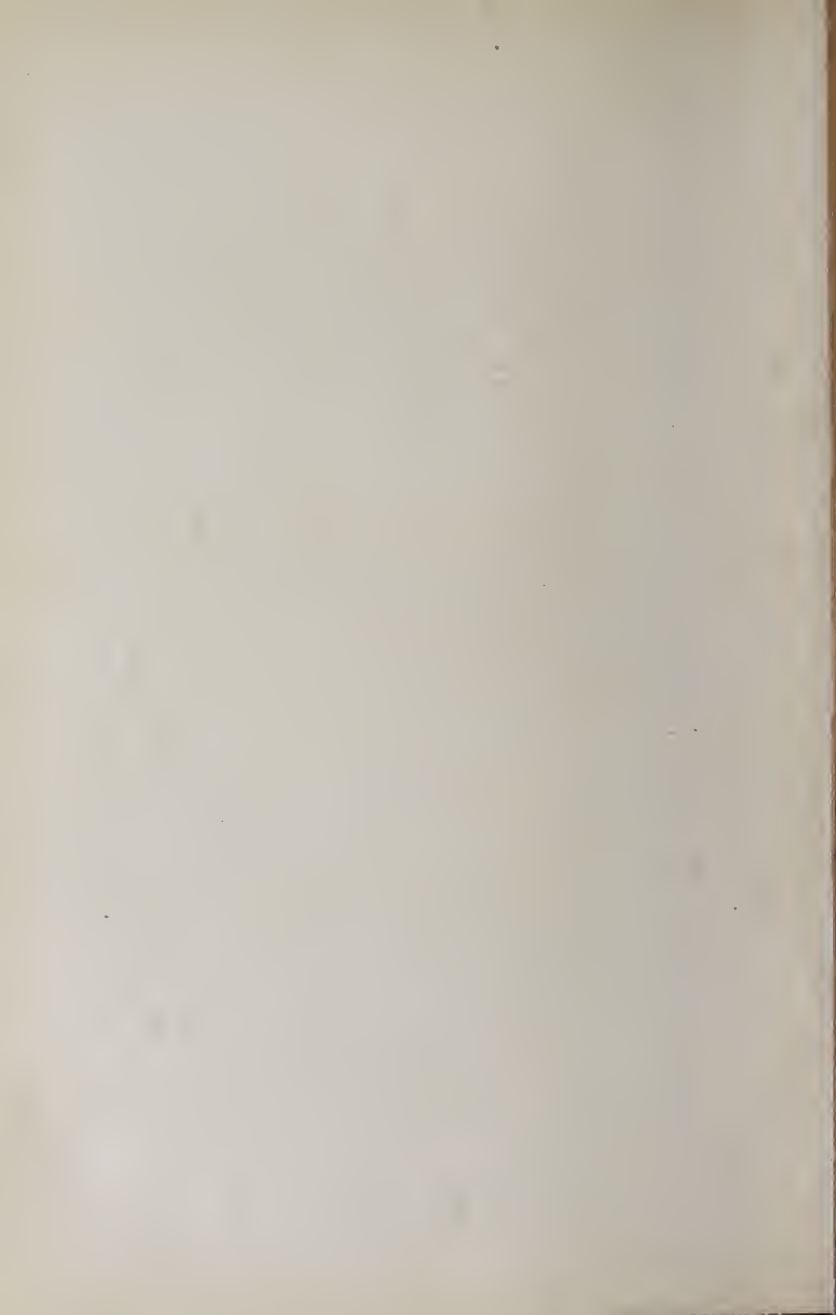


8b
DA
687
. T7
D5
1891







A
+SHORT SKETCH
OF THE
BEAUCHAMP TOWER,
TOWER OF LONDON:
AND ALSO A GUIDE
BY W.R.DICK,

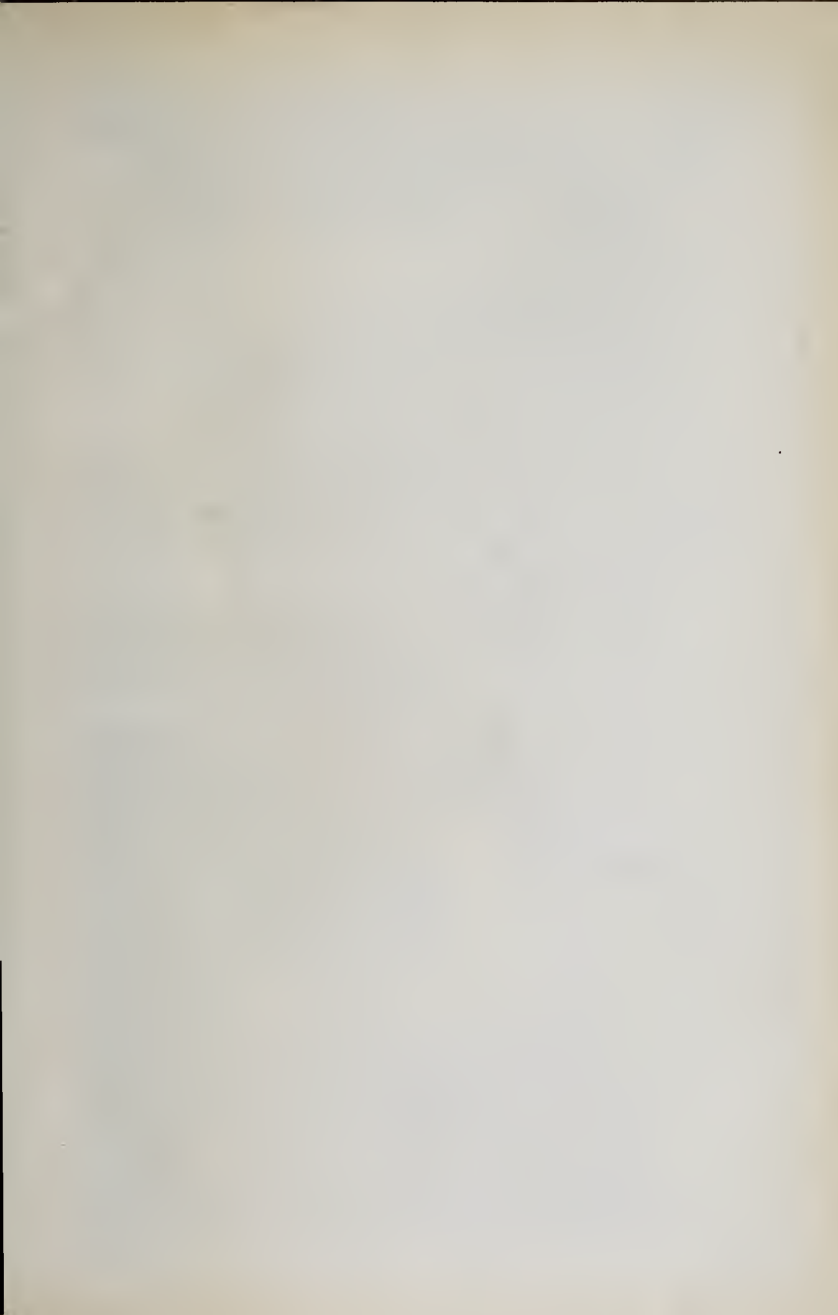


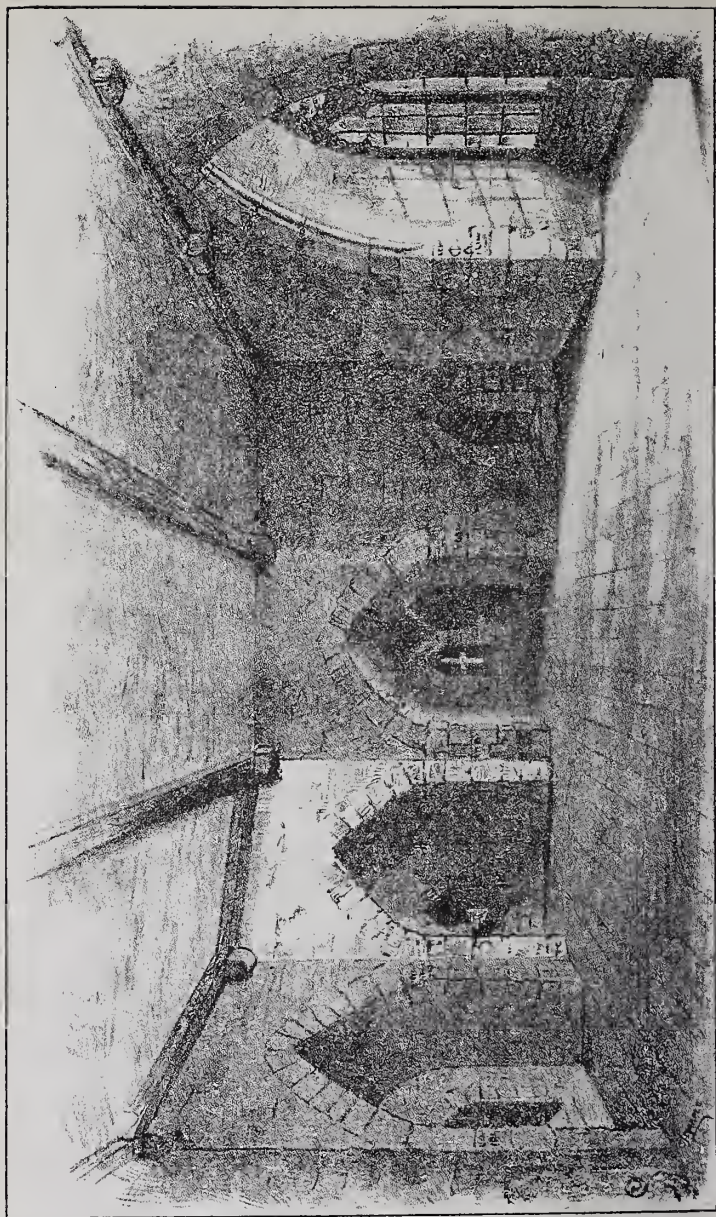
EAST ELEVATION

TO THE
INSCRIPTIONS AND DEVICES
LEFT ON THE WALLS THEREOF.

SOLD BY THE WARDERS AT THE TOWER.
Price Sixpence.







Monmouth
Zo. don
A SHORT SKETCH

1917

OF THE

BEAUCHAMP TOWER, TOWER OF LONDON:

AND ALSO A

GUIDE TO THE INSCRIPTIONS AND DEVICES
LEFT ON THE WALLS THEREOF.

BY

W. R. DICK,

TICKENHALL, DERBY.

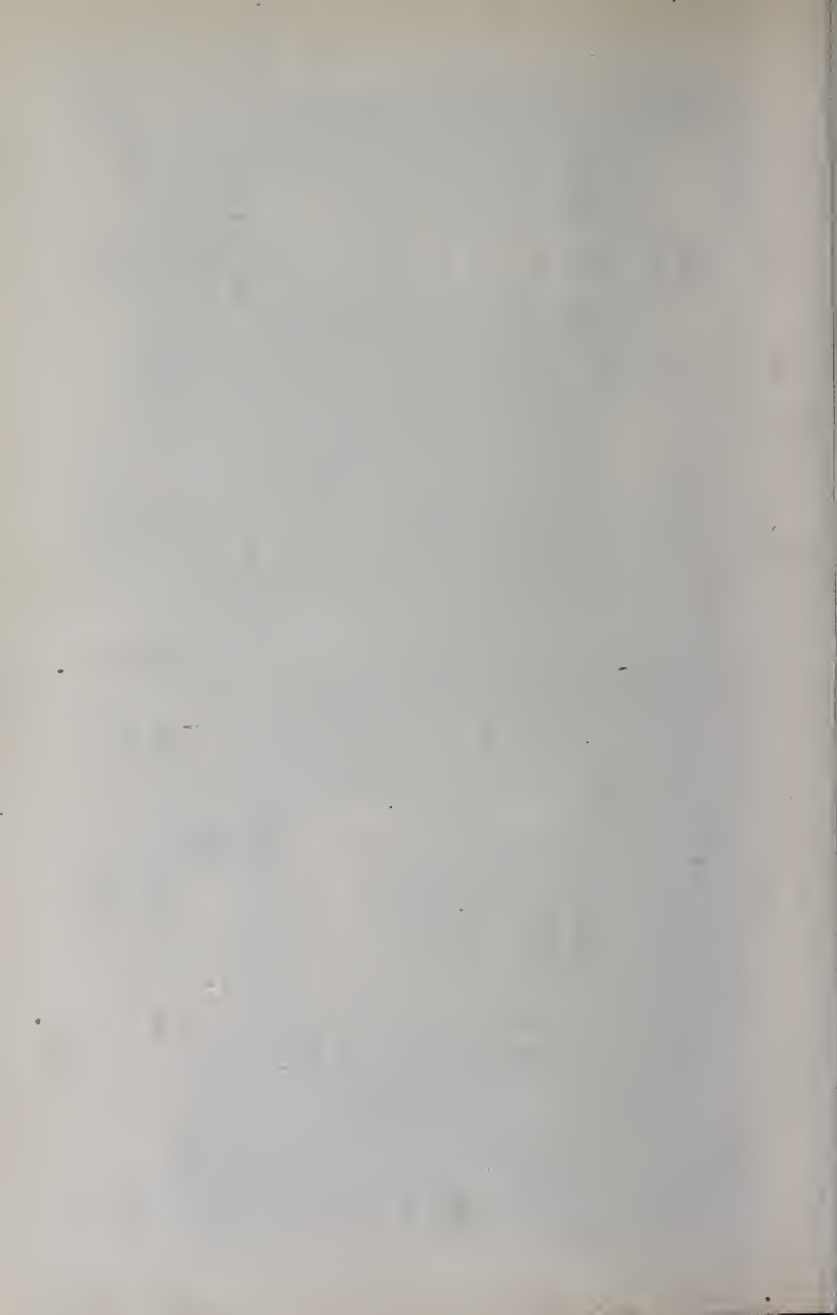
SOLD BY THE WARDERS AT THE TOWER,

Price Sixpence.

LONDON:

BEMROSE & SONS LIMITED, 4, SNOW HILL, E.C. ;
AND DERBY.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]





PREFACE.

THIS small Work is offered for the inspection of the Public, as an abridgment of one lately published by W. R. Dick, on the Inscriptions and Devices in the Beauchamp Tower, and is printed principally for the convenience of Visitors, hoping it will prove useful to them during their researches amongst the many Ancient Devices left in the State Prison-room, by its unhappy occupants in former times. The room in which these Devices are to be seen, is the principal room in the Beauchamp Tower, one of the westerly fortifications in the Tower of London, and formerly one of the principal State Prisons. The Tower is supposed to have been built about the 12th or 13th Century; the style of architecture and building corresponding with that in use at that period. It has lately been restored to its original state, under the direction of A. Salvin, Esq., Architect; and it was during the restoration that these Inscriptions and Devices were partially discovered

and carefully preserved by W. R. Dick, Clerk of the Works, who now humbly takes his leave, hoping these short sketches will be acceptable to such of the Public as feel interested in these affecting Memorials of those unfortunate men who formerly suffered for their country or their country's religion.



CATALOGUE

OF THE

Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower,

Beginning on the Left side on Entering.

No.	PAGE
1.—Walter Paslew, 1569-1570	9
2.—Robert Dudley	9
3.—Johan Decker	11
4.—Robert Tidir, Inscription... ..	11
5.—I. H. C.	11
6.—Thox Jenkins, 1672	11
7.—Marmaduke Neville, 1569	11
8.—A Skeleton Cross, with Arms of Peveril (<i>see illustration, plate 2</i>)	12
9.—Monogram, J. C.	12
10.—William Beveridge, 1562	12
11.—William Tyrrell (<i>see illustration, plate 3</i>)	13
12.—Inscription (Author unknown)	13
13.—Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel (<i>see illustration, plate 2</i>)	14
14.—John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (<i>see illustration, plate 4</i>)	16
15.—Ro. Bainbrige.. . . .	18
16.—G. Gyfford, 1586	18
17.—Inscription, I. H. S., 1571	18
18.—Inscription, by James Typpinge.. . . .	19
19.—John Store, Doctor, 1570	20
20.—Charles Bailly, 1571... ..	22
21.—Tomas Miagh	22
22.—William Rame	23
23.—Henry Cockyn, 1574	24
24.—Edward Smalley	24
25.—Device (<i>Author unknown</i>)	24
26.—William Rame, 1559 (<i>see illustration, plate 5</i>)	24
27.—Thomas Clarke, 1578	25
28.—Thomas Clarke, 1576 (<i>see illustration, plate 6</i>)	25
29.—Thomas Myagh, 1581	25
30.—G. Gyfford, 1586 (<i>see illustration, plate 7</i>)	26
31.—Peveril, 1571 (<i>see illustration, plate 8</i>)... ..	26
32.—R. Maleri, 1558	26
33.—Inscription by Edmund Poole, 1562	26
34.—T. Salmon, 1622 (<i>see illustration, plate 9</i>)	28
35.—Thomas Clarke (<i>see No. 27</i>)	28
36.—Thomas Fovll, 1576.. . . .	28
37.—Richard Ood, 1581	28
38.—Thomas Willyngar	28
39.—James Gilmor	29

No.	PAGE
40.—Edwarde Smalley	29
41.—Inscription, probably left by Poole (<i>see No. 33</i>)	29
42.—Thomas Rooper, 1570 (<i>see illustration, plate 9</i>)	29
43.—Edward Gyffyn, 1562	30
44.—William Beverig, 1562	30
45.—Geffrye Poole, 1562	30
46.—William Belmalar	31
47.—Edmund Poole (<i>refer to No. 33</i>)	31
48.—Jane (<i>see illustration, plate 10</i>)	31
49.—B. Lasels, about 1540-1 (<i>see plate 10</i>)	32
50.—Antony Tvchiner (<i>see plate 10</i>)	33
51.—Charles Bailly (<i>see illustration, plate 11</i>)	33
52.—Arthur Poole, 1568 (<i>refer to No. 33</i>)	33
53.—Hugh Longworthe, 1573	33
54.—John Ireile, 1562	34
55.—Unfinished Device, supposed by Bannister	34
56.—Edmund Poole, 1568 (<i>see illustration, plate 12</i>)	35
57.—Arthur Poole, 1564 (<i>see illustration, plate 12</i>)	35
58.—Thomas Bawdewin, 1585 (<i>see illustration, plate 13</i>)	35
59.—Waldram (<i>refer to plate 14</i>)	35
60.—Thomas Fitzgerald (<i>see illustration, plate 14</i>)	35
61.—Adam Sedbar (<i>see illustration, plate 15</i>)	37
62.—Device (<i>refer to No. 8</i>)	37
63.—W. Wodbvvs	37
64.—Inscription, 1581 (<i>Author unknown</i>)	37
65.—Inscription and Monogram, date 1538	38
66.—Thomas Abel 1540, (<i>see plate 15</i>)	38
67.—Doctor Cooke, 1540	39
68.—Thomas Cobham, 1555	39
69.—Collection of Inscriptions and Devices	39
70.—John Martin (<i>see plate 13</i>)	40
71.—Francis Evla	40
72.—Device (<i>Author unknown</i>)	40
73.—John Seymqr, 1553	41
74.—J. C., 1538, and Inscription	41
75.—Device with Initials (<i>see illustration, plate 16</i>)	41
76.—Thomas Steven	41
77.—Inggram Percy, 1537 (<i>see plate 16</i>)	41
78.—John Prine, 1568	42
79.—Inscription, 1587, Device and Monogram (<i>Arundel</i>)	42
80.—Francis Owdal, 1541	43
81.—Page Inscription	43
82.—Ravlef Bvlmer, 1537	44
83.—George Ardern, 1538	44
84.—John Colleton Prist, 1581	44
85.—Jane (<i>refer to No. 48</i>)	45
86.—Richard Blovnt, 1553	46
87.—Eagremond Radclyffe, 1576	46
88.—James Gilmor, 1569 (<i>see plate 13</i>)	46
89.—Thomas Talbot, 1462 (<i>see plate 13</i>)	46
90.—Device, no name or date	47
91.—Arundell, 1587 (<i>refer to No. 13</i>)	47



INTRODUCTION.

THIS monument of ancient times and customs is built on the bank of the River Thames, and stands on the brow of the eminence called Tower Hill, the spot where so many persons of distinguished character suffered death at the hands of the executioner.

Judging from the position of the Tower, it seems probable that it was intended to defend the approach, by water, to the famous Metropolis of the British Empire.

It has been confidently asserted that the Tower owes its origin to the Romans, yet though there are many circumstances which appear to uphold the truth of this supposition, we must not take it for granted without examining the probabilities. Mr. Bailey, in his history of the Tower, mentions that it is affirmed that the Tower was built about the time of Constantine the Great; it is also stated that it was the treasury and mint of the Romans. The grounds given by Dr. Milles for this assertion are, that in laying foundations for a new ordnance office in 1777, the workmen discovered an ingot of silver bearing the impression of Roman characters, and also several gold coins, &c.

Judging from these circumstances, and also from the naturally favourable position of the eminence on which it now stands, it seems probable that the Romans had some kind of fortress on the site of the present building, though there is no satisfactory grounds for supposing that any building of importance existed here before the time of William the Conqueror, by whose command the White Tower was built, under the superintendence of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; and several important fortifications were added during the time of William's two sons, William Rufus and Henry I.

Since its erection, the Tower has been used both as a Royal residence and State Prison, and if we consider it in either of these characters, it is full of interesting recollections to a contemplative mind. Stephen is the first Monarch mentioned as residing in the Tower, he having kept his Court here during his troublesome wars with the Empress Matilda.

About the year 1180, the Tower was surrounded by a moat, by Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, who was left in charge by Richard I., during his expedition to the Holy Land. King John frequently kept his Court at the Tower, and made many additions to the different fortifications; in 1215 the Barons besieged the Tower, and John was forced to make many concessions, amongst others the signing of Magna Charta. For some time after the death of John, his son was constantly employed in repairing the injuries sustained by the Tower during the turbulent reign of his father. It was probably during his reign that the Tower was built which contains the antiquities enumerated in this book; he also began an additional line of fortifications, but

was unable to complete his designs at this time, in consequence of the foundations giving way and the whole of the work being destroyed. This accident took place a second time in 1241. Henry appears to have made the Tower his chief residence; it was there that he was compelled to subscribe to the conditions imposed by the Earl of Leicester and his traitorous associates. On the accession of Edward I., he considerably improved the fortifications of the Tower, by completing what his father began, and erecting several strong out-works as a defence to the principal entrance. The Tower does not appear to have been much used as a Royal residence during his reign, but to have derived its chief importance from its character of a State prison, to which purpose it was chiefly appropriated throughout the active career of this Monarch. Of the Jews who were apprehended in 1278, on suspicion of clipping and adulterating the coin of the realm, no less than 600 were, at one time, confined in the Tower.

In 1330, the infamous Mortimer was conveyed a prisoner to the Tower, and from thence to the gallows, by the command of Edward III.

Though it is impossible, in this small book, to enumerate all the eventful scenes enacted in this fortress, yet, before we close this notice, we may mention that in 1509, Henry VIII. brought his wife, Catherine of Arragon, to the Tower, after her coronation; and, in 1530, being tired of Catherine, he brought to the same place a younger and fairer bride, who was also destined, very shortly, to give way to a rival, and to suffer death amidst the scenes which had witnessed her former splendour.

During the reign of Mary, the Tower was the scene of

the imprisonment and death of her innocent rival, Lady Jane Grey, who was executed on the Tower Green in 1554. After the death of Mary, the Tower was very seldom used as a Royal residence; the usual procession from thence to Westminster was abandoned on the accession of James II., on account of the attendant expenses; nor have any of our Sovereigns since that period made the Tower their place of abode.





THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

1. On the left-hand side as you enter the building, on the ground floor, is an inscription by "WALTER PASLEW," dated 1569 and 1570. "MY HOPE IS IN CHRIST." No authentic account is given of this person. In 1537, we read of a John Paslew, Abbot of Whalley, in Lancashire, being apprehended for his part in the rebellion called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and executed March 12th, 1537.

2. Near to the device of Paslew, is the name "ROBERT DVDLEY." This nobleman was the third son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who was arraigned for high treason, on the accession of Mary to the throne, in the year 1553, for having endeavoured to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey. Being extremely unpopular, both with the nobility and people at large, he was condemned and beheaded on Tower Hill. At his death, his sons were still in confinement, and Robert, the subject of the present narrative, was, in the year 1554, arraigned at Guildhall, and on the plea of high treason, condemned (by the Earl of Sussex) to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. He lay under this sentence until the following year, when he and his two brothers, Ambrose and Henry, were liberated, by command of Queen Mary.

In 1557, we find mention of him as Master of the Ordnance. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, Robert was raised to a high place in her favour, and was by her created Baron Denbigh and Earl of Leicester; having the lands and revenues of those baronies bestowed on him and his heirs male. In 1567, she honoured him with the robes and ornaments of the order of St. Michael, which were sent by the King of France, to be bestowed on any two noblemen she should think most worthy. The great favours shown by the Queen raised Dudley's ambitious hopes, until we find him aspiring to the honour of her hand; his countess having, by a fall, broke her neck, not (it was generally suspected) without Leicester's connivance. She kept him in suspense for some time; and though she made a pretence of offering his hand for the acceptance of Mary Queen of Scots, yet her affection for him, and her jealousy of her cousin, were too great to allow of that union being carried into effect; had all other circumstances been favourable, Robert himself could not have been an advocate for it, as in 1569, he was engaged as negotiator between Elizabeth and the Duke of Norfolk, concerning a proposed union between Mary and the Duke. Leicester appears to have acted in a perfidious manner in this business, as he deferred giving the necessary information to the Queen until it reached her ears from other quarters, when he confessed the whole proceedings, in a manner that led Her Majesty to believe that it was a conspiracy, intended to be carried on without her knowledge. Some years after, Robert married the Countess of Essex, mother of Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Devereux, and although Elizabeth was greatly offended by this marriage, yet he continued to

retain her favour during his life, which ended at his Manor of Kenilworth, on the 4th September, 1588.

3. Under the last mentioned, we find a mutilated inscription by "JOHAN DECKER," of whom no account can be found.

4. Over the door-way of the small cell, at the foot of the stairs, is the name "ROBART TIDIR." The letters of which the name is composed are of a very singular character; but as the inscription is without date, we are unable to give any account of the person. It is, therefore, without interest, excepting what is excited by the recollections and associations of the building in which its unfortunate owner left it as a melancholy memorial of his sufferings.

5. Underneath the name Tidir, are the letters "I.H.C."

6. As you ascend the stairs to the State Prison-room, is an inscription—near to the loop-hole—by "THOM. JENKINS, 1672;" but it has the misfortune to be so mutilated as to be perfectly unintelligible. There is no account to be found of this individual, but, judging from the date, he was probably one of the persons we read of as being imprisoned by King Charles the Second for having favoured the traitorous proceedings of the Commonwealth.

7. On the left of the door-way, as you enter the State Prison-room, may be seen the name "MARMADVKE NEVILE, 1569." Of this person no satisfactory account is given; neither can we positively state to what family he belonged. We read of Richard Nevile, second Baron Latimer, having a son of the above name, but as there is no further mention

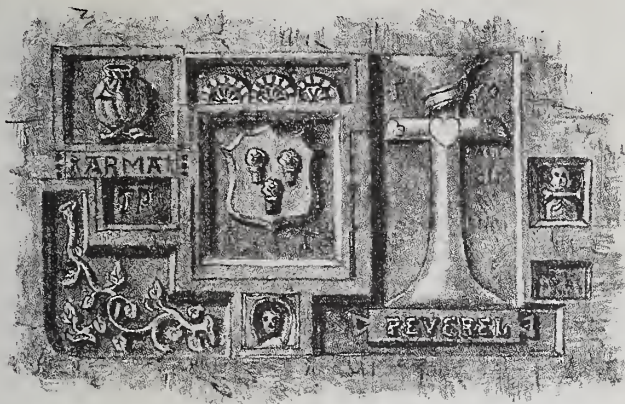
of him, it is impossible to know whether the Marmaduke of whom we are speaking was that son, or whether he was a relation of Charles Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, who was outlawed for high treason in the year 1569.

8. To the right of Nevile, is the elaborate device of Peverel, one part of which is a representation of the Crucifix, bearing the initials of its superscription, and a bleeding heart; underneath is the word "PEVEREL." To the right of the cross is part of the figure of a skeleton, with an illegible inscription; underneath, to the left, is a shield bearing the arms of the family of Peverel. Of this Peverel we have no account among the committals, and, therefore, can only conjecture the cause of his confinement. It is probable that he was concerned in the rebellions of that period, which were raised by the Roman Catholics, in opposition to the Government and religion of Queen Elizabeth. The different devices of armorial bearings left by Peverel, render the name interesting by connecting it in some measure with the Peverels of Derbyshire, whose name has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, who represents Peverel, and Nigel, another of his heroes, as having been confined in the Tower of which we are now speaking.

9. On the left of the first recess is a monogram, consisting of the letters "I.C." These letters were, in all probability, the initials of some unfortunate prisoner; but who that prisoner was, it is impossible to ascertain.

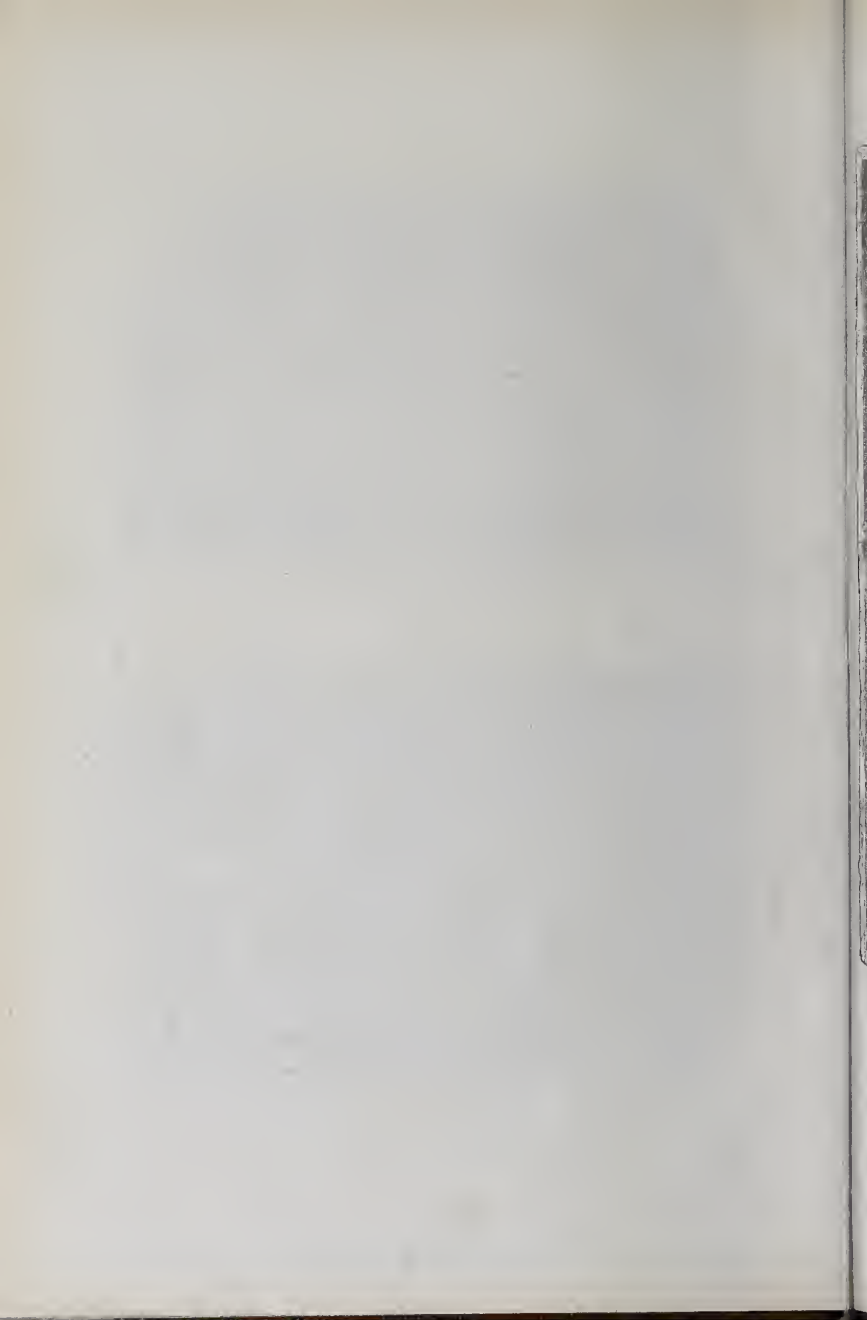
10. On the left of the loop-hole, in the first recess, is the name "WILLIAM BEVERIDG, 1562;" which probably

Nº 8



Nº 13

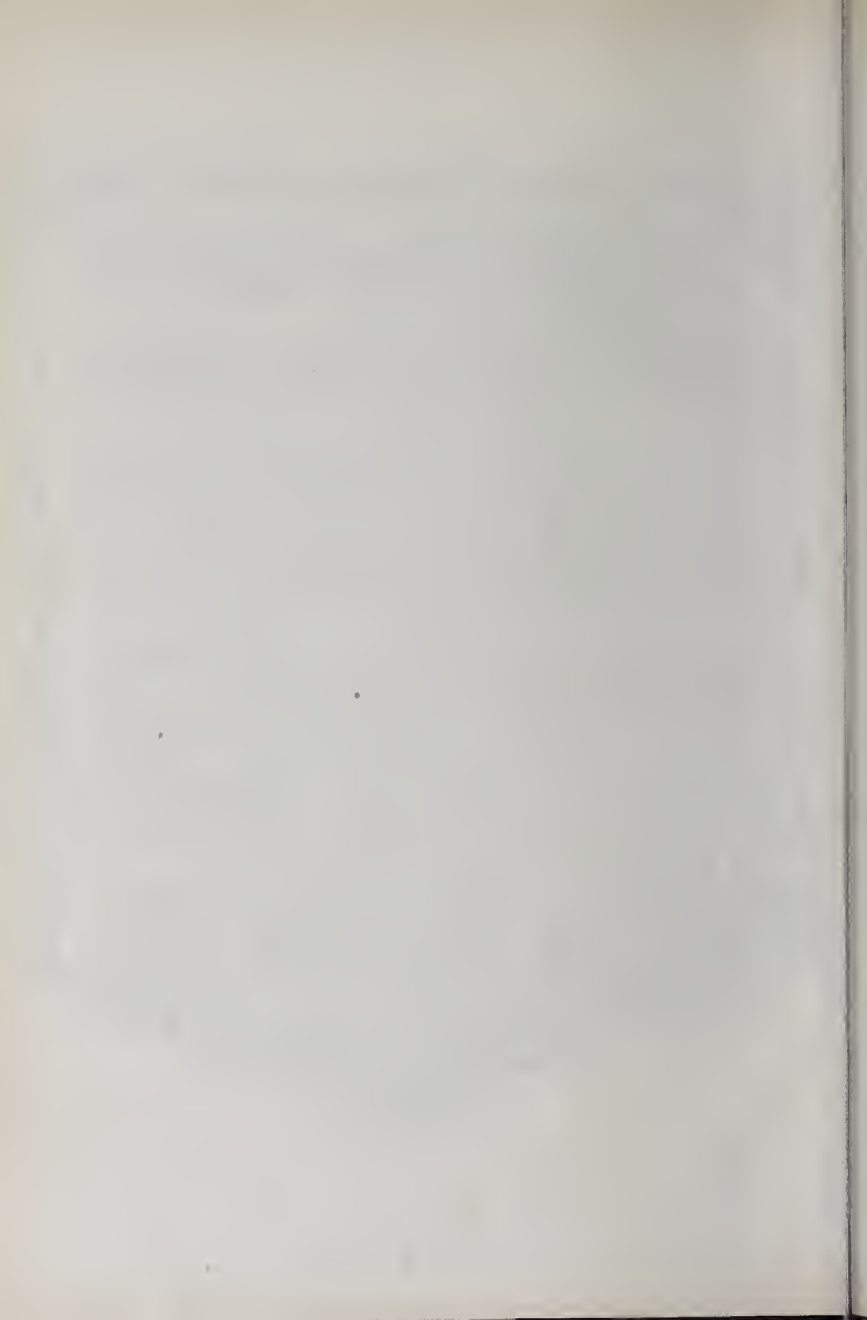
Quanto plus afflictionis pro christo in hoc
seculo tanto plus glorie cum christo in
futuro ARUNDELL June 22
gloria et honore in eternum amen
In memoria eterna erit iustis
Amen



DISPOI:CHE:VOLE:LA:
 FORTVNA:CHE:LAMEA:
 SPERANSA:VA:ALVEN:
 TO:PIANGER:HO:VOLIO:
 EL:TEMPO:PERO:VO:
 E:SEMPER:STEL:ME:
 TRISTO:E:DISCONTETO:

WILM: TYRREL

1541



belonged to some Roman priest, punished for his obstinacy in matters of religion, by being committed to the Tower. We have, however, nothing to assist us in our conjectures, as our historians have unfortunately left no account of this person.

11. To the right of the last inscription, is a device in the form of a shield, bearing the following inscription, in Italian, which may be translated thus:—"Since fortune hath chosen that my hope should go to the wind to complain, I wish the time were destroyed; my planet being ever sad and unpropitious. WILLIAM TYRREL, 1541." It is probable that this prisoner was the William Tyrrel who, in the year 1554, wrote two letters, dated from Malta, and addressed to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, in London. These letters were written principally on the subject of Clemence West, an English knight of the Order of St. John of Malta, who for some action done by him contrary to the regulations of the society, was degraded from the office which he held, but afterwards restored. It seems probable that William Tyrrel was also a knight of this order.

12. On the left of the fire-place is the following inscription, which is taken from the first Epistle of St. Peter—"Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King:" also the words "Hope in God." This inscription was unfortunately so mutilated during the alterations of the room, when made into a messroom for the officers of the garrison, that the date is entirely lost, and the name so cut away, that it is not possible to form any idea as to what it was; and although it appears, from his inscription, that he went forth from his confinement on

the 14th of September, yet, whether it was to liberty or to death, there are no means of ascertaining.

13. Over the fire-place is the following interesting inscription:—"The more suffering for Christ in this world, the more glory with Christ in the next. Thou hast crowned Him with honour and glory, O Lord! In memory everlasting He will be just. ARUNDELL, June 22nd, 1587." The unfortunate nobleman who left this interesting memorial of his afflictions was Philip Howard, son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (who was beheaded in 1573, for aspiring to marry Mary Queen of Scots). Philip took the title of Earl of Arundel, in right of his mother, Mary, daughter of Henry Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, who died in the year 1580, leaving no male heirs. Philip being greatly attached to the Romish Church, was, on that account, often brought into trouble. The first time we read of his being confined was in the year 1584, when he was accused of being participator in a plot formed for the rescue of Mary Queen of Scots, and ordered to remain a prisoner in his own house. After being released from this restraint, finding that he had lost the Queen's favour (through the machinations of Leicester and others of his enemies), he thought it would be best for him to leave the country, and with this intention wrote a letter to Her Majesty, wherein he says, "Wherefore, after I had safely escaped from these storms, and when I was clearly delivered from all my troubles, I began to remember the heavy sentence which had lighted upon those three of my ancestors which immediately went before me." The Earl then goes on to speak of the trial, condemnation, and death of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, fearing that as they were condemned on

such trivial and unjust causes, the like fate might fall upon him; further stating that he perceived how easily Her Majesty believed any evil reports against him, that he was aware his religion was considered dangerous to the State, and as he knew from experience that innocence was not a sufficient warrant to protect him in safety, he thought it best to endeavour to save himself whilst he had the opportunity. His Lordship, after entreating the Queen to appeal to his enemies if they would not have done likewise, adds that Her Majesty's displeasure would be more unpleasant to him than the bitterness of other losses, and a greater grief than the greatest of his misfortunes. The Earl had intended that this letter should have been delivered to the Queen upon his departure, but unfortunately it fell into the hands of the ministry, and (when on the point of sailing) he was seized, through the treachery of a servant, apprehended, and conveyed prisoner to the Tower, 1585. There he lay until the following year, when he was brought to trial, and charged with fostering priests and holding correspondence with the Jesuits, upon which charges he was fined ten thousand pounds, and imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure. Having languished in prison until 1588, he was again brought to trial, charged with several offences against the Queen and State (amongst others, being privy to the bull by which the Pope deposed the Queen and gave England to the Spaniards) and also that he caused Mass to be said for the success of the Spanish Armada. Being found guilty of these offences, he was condemned to suffer death, but his life was spared by his Sovereign, although he was detained close prisoner in the Tower, where he passed the latter years of his life, occupied in devotional exercises.

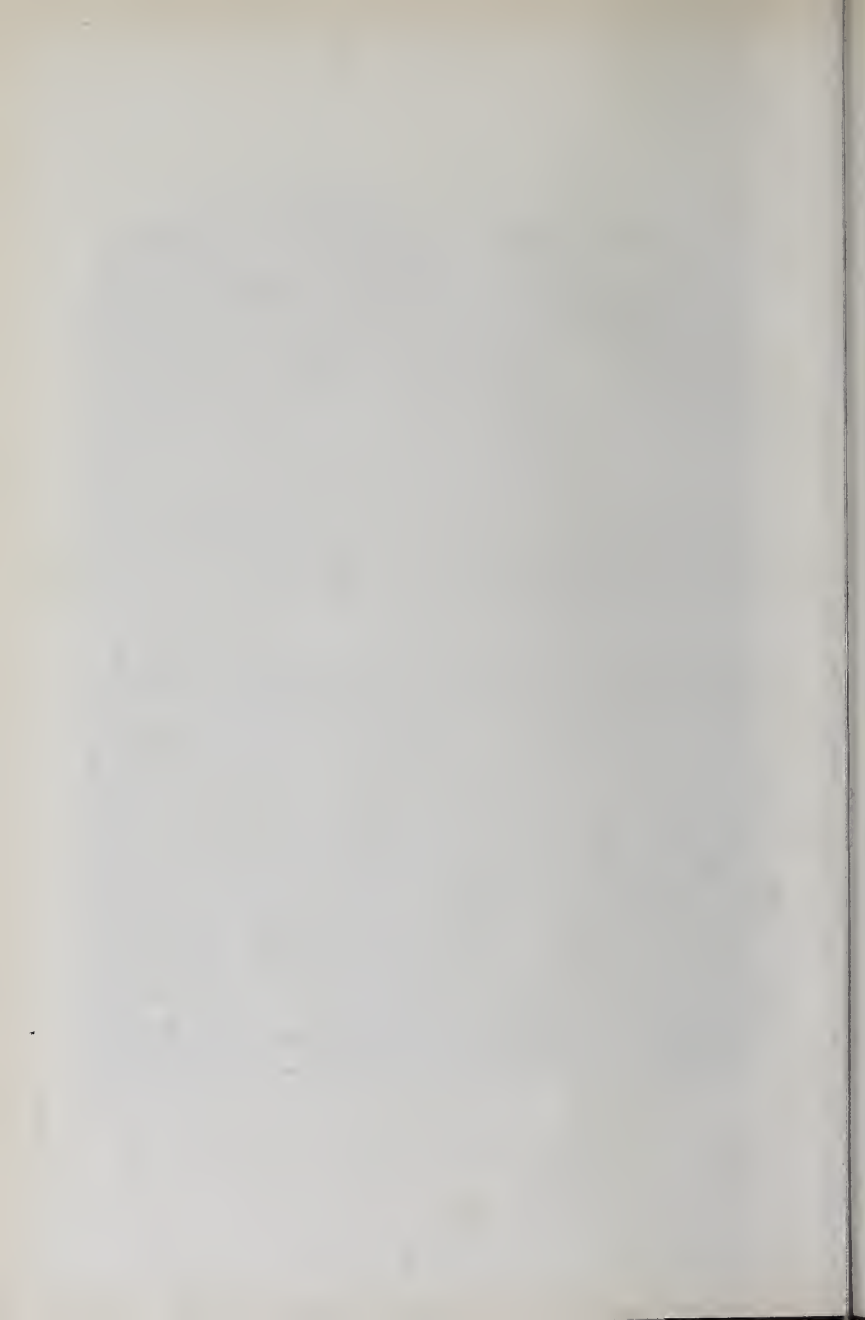
After his condemnation, he besought his judges to intercede with Her Majesty that his wife might be allowed to visit him, bringing with her his infant son, who had been born since his confinement, and whom, consequently, he had never seen. He was, however, even denied this favour. Towards the end of his life Elizabeth appears to have been touched by some little feeling of compassion, as upon the renewal of his petition she offered him liberty, the restoration of his titles and estates, and also the company of his wife and child, if he would forsake the religion for which he had so long suffered. He refused the conditions, and was soon after called from the scene of his afflictions in this world, to receive the reward of his virtues in a better. He died October 19th, 1595, being then in his fortieth year. The Earl was buried in Saint Peter's Church within the Tower, but in 1624 his body was removed to Arundel Church, and there re-interred. A late Duchess of the same family is said to have procured the skull, and to have had it encased in gold, which she preserved as a relic of a martyr to religion, and to stimulate her devotion.

14. On the right of the fire-place is a device bearing the name of "JOHN DUDLEY." This nobleman was the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland. During the reign of Edward the Sixth, John Dudley took the title of Earl of Warwick, and upon the death of Edward, joined with his father's faction in endeavouring to deprive Mary of the crown; and upon her accession, in 1553, was tried with his father, the Marquis of Northampton, and others, and received condemnation; but being reprieved, he died shortly afterwards in his prison-room in the Tower. The interesting device he has left consists of his family cogniz-

Nº 14.



YOW THAT THESE BEASTS DO VELL BEHOLD AND SE
MAYDE ME WITH LEAST WHEREFORE HERE MADE THEY BE
WIFE BORDERS WIER IN
4 BROTHERS NAMES WHO LIST TO SERVE THE CROYND



ance, the lion, and bear and ragged staff, underneath which is his name, and the whole is surrounded by a border consisting of oak sprigs, roses, geraniums, and honeysuckles, emblematical of the Christian names of his four brothers, as appears from the unfinished inscription written underneath.

“Yow that these beasts do wel behold and se,
May deme with ease wherefore here made they be,
Withe borders eke wherein
4 brothers' names who list to serche the grovnd.”

The third line may be finished thus—“*there may be found.*” The names of his brothers were Ambrose, Robert, Guildford, and Henry; and as he evidently alludes to them in the above lines, we may conjecture that the “A” in Acorns represents the initial letter of Ambrose, who succeeded him in the Earldom, after his liberation from the Tower in the year 1555. The “R” in Rose is evidently intended for Robert, of whom an account is given in another part of this work. The “G” in Geranium agrees with the initial letter of the name of the unhappy husband of Lady Jane Grey. And the “H” in Honeysuckle is evidently meant to represent Henry, the youngest of the five brothers, who was set at liberty at the same time as Ambrose and Robert, and, after enjoying his freedom for a short period, was killed at the siege of St. Quintins, in France, whither he had been sent in company with his brother Ambrose, and other noblemen, to assist King Philip in the prosecution of his wars with that country, in the year 1558.

Having described this device of the Earl of Warwick, we will now finish our account of himself. After the

reprieve (of which mention has been made) was sent, the Earl appears to have enjoyed many privileges, as we read of his wife being with him, and of his being allowed to attend the church, favours which were not generally granted to persons condemned for high treason; but notwithstanding this leniency, the high spirit of the Earl sunk under his misfortunes. He died on the 21st of October, 1554.

15. Under the last-mentioned device is the figure of a man in the attitude of prayer; underneath is the name "RO. BAINBRIGE," which probably belonged to one of the members of the House of Commons; of whom we read as having (during the year 1586) offended Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, upon which grounds he was committed to the Tower, and imprisoned during Her Majesty's pleasure.

16. On the left-hand side of the second recess is an inscription; which may be translated as follows:—"Grief is overcome by patience. G. GYFFORD, Avgvst 8th, 1586." During the above year there were two Gyffords confined in the Tower: one (G. Gyfford) a pensioner of Queen Elizabeth; the other a Doctor Gyfford, who was concerned in Babington's conspiracy; but it is probable that this inscription was left by the former, as not only the date, but the initial letters also agree.

17. To the right of the above is an inscription, which has been partly cut away, but may be read as follows:—"I.H.S. 1571 Die, 10 Aprilis. Wise men ought circumspectly to see what they do—to examine before they speake—to prove before they take in hand—to beware whose

company they use, and, above all things, to whom they truste. CHARLES BAILLY." It appears from accounts that are given us by several historians, that the unhappy young man who has left us so many affecting memorials of his captivity, was a native of Flanders. Being a firm adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, he was, during her confinement in this country, sent over to England, A.D. 1571, bearing letters in cipher respecting the conspiracy formed in her favour by some of the English and Scotch nobility. His errand being suspected, he was seized at Dover, and committed to the Tower, and the packet of letters fell into the hands of Lord Cobham, and was immediately dispatched to the council. Shortly after Bailly's committal, he was put to the rack, though without extracting anything material in consequence; but on Lord Burleigh making a promise that if he would confess he should be set at liberty without discredit to himself, he was induced to answer all his Lordship's questions. In consequence of the disclosures made by Bailly, the Bishop of Ross, with several others, were committed to prison. In a letter dated from the Tower, October, 1571, Bailly humbly beseeches his Lordship "for God's sake take pity upon him, a poor stranger and prisoner," and, after giving a full account of all the transactions in which he had been engaged, promises never to serve any other but Her Majesty the Queen; if so be that his Lordship would give him his liberty. There is a probability that shortly after writing this letter he was released, as we find no further mention of him, neither do any inscriptions he has left bear any later date than 1571.

18. On the right of the same recess we find an interesting inscription, in which the author appears to have

been holding a conversation to himself, and from the words of the inscription, we may conjecture that he was a Roman Catholic, as he congratulates himself on being nothing worse, and expresses himself as being possessed of content, although it was joined with disgrace. The words of the inscription are as follows:—

“Typpling stand and bere thy cross,
For thow art catholyke, bvt no worce,
And for that cawse this by-eer space,
Thow hast contant wedin great disgrac;
Yet what happ will hit I
Cannot tel, bvt be death
Or be wel, content swet good.”

This prisoner has left no date with his inscription, but we find from the State papers that, in 1590, he was a prisoner in the Tower; as, by a warrant bearing date 6th July, 1590, he was delivered over by Sir Owen Hopton, then Lieutenant of the Tower, into the custody of Michael Blount, Esq. There is also the following entry:—“James Typplinge was delivered to the Marshalse, by warrant from Her Majestie’s Hon. Counsel, bearing date at Greenwich, the 7th daie of Julie, 1590, signed the late Lo. Chancellor, Lo. Treasurer, Lo. Chamberlaine, Lo. Admirall, Lo. Buckhurst, Sir Fr. Knowles, and Mr. Jo. Wolley.

19. Outside the same recess, commencing at the top, is the name of “JHON STORE, Doctor,” with the date 1570. The prisoner by whom the above memorial was inscribed in the wall of the State prison-room was educated at Oxford, being admitted B.C.L. in 1531, and created LL.D. in 1538. In the beginning of the reign of Edward the Sixth, he fell into disgrace through his too great zeal in

the cause of the Roman Catholics, and being severely threatened for his conduct, was obliged to withdraw into Flanders, where he remained until the accession of Mary, whose religious views being favourable to his profession, he again returned into England, where he was quickly placed in situations of greater dignity. Being made Chancellor of Oxford, he employed himself very actively in prosecuting the Protestants. In this cause he is said to have been more cruel than even the prelate Bonner; behaving with the greatest barbarity at the death of his victims. Of his cruelty a memorial was given at his trial, when he was accused of being the chief cause of the death of most of the martyrs, and also of causing a burning faggot to be put in the face of a woman who was singing a psalm whilst burning, with many other cruelties besides those enumerated. At the accession of Elizabeth, Store, being a member of the House of Commons, spoke so warmly against the Reformation, that he was committed to prison; but finding means to escape, he retired into Flanders, and was there placed in a lucrative situation in the custom-house. His behaviour giving offence to several English merchants who frequently visited that port, and combining with the remembrance of his prosecutions in the past reign, determined them in the idea of being revenged, and with this view they laid a snare in which he was quickly caught. Having occasion to visit an English ship then lying in the harbour, commanded by Parker, he had no sooner entered the ship than the hatches were nailed down upon him, and Parker immediately hoisting sail, in this manner brought him over to England, A.D. 1570. Being committed to the Tower, he was (during his frequent

examinations) pressed to take the Oath of Supremacy, but steadfastly refused. At his trial, several offences were brought against him; amongst others, having spoken treasonable speeches against Her Majesty, and having instructed the Duke of Alva's secretary how England might be invaded. He was drawn on a hurdle from the Tower to Tyburn, June 1st, 1571, and executed, still asserting the truth of the faith for which he suffered. Store's death excited pity in some on account of his age, as he was then upwards of seventy, and his death appearing rather as the result of revenge than justice; though it cannot be denied that he received the rightful punishment of his crimes committed in former years.

20. Underneath Store's name is that of "CHARLES BAILLY," accompanied by the date 1571. (For particulars, refer to No. 17.)

21. Immediately underneath Bailly is the following inscription:—"O Lord, whic art of heavn, King, grawnt gras and life everlasting to Miagh, thy servant in prison, alone with * * * * * TOMAS MIAGH." Of this unfortunate person the following interesting account is given by Mr. Jardine, in his valuable treatise on the use of torture in the criminal law of England. "Thomas Myagh was an Irishman, who was brought over by the command of the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to be examined respecting a treasonable correspondence with the rebels in arms in that country. The first warrant for the torture of this man was probably under the sign manual, as there is no entry of it in the council register. The two reports made by the Lieutenant of the Tower and Dr. Hammond, respecting their execution of this warrant, are, however, to be seen at

the State Paper Office. The first of these, which is dated the 10th March, 1580-1, states that they had twice examined Myagh, but had forborne to put him in Skevington's Irons, because they had been charged to examine him with secrecy, which they could not do, as that manner of dealing required the presence and aid of one of the jailors all the time that he should be in those irons, and also because they found the man so resolute, as in their opinions little would be wrung out of him but by some sharper torture. The second report, which is dated the 17th March, 1580, merely states that they had again examined Myagh, and could get nothing from him; notwithstanding that they had made trial of him by the torture of Skevington's Irons, and with so much sharpness as was in their judgment for the man and his cause convenient. How often Myagh was tortured does not appear, but Skevington's Irons seem to have been too mild a torture, for on the 30th of July, 1581, there is an entry in the council books of an authority to the Lieutenant of the Tower and Thomas Morton, to deal with him with the rack, in such sort as they should see cause." As no further entry is made, neither any account given of this person by our historians, so it is not possible to state for what length of time his confinement continued, or whether it was ended by liberty or death.

Accompanying Miagh's inscription are the names "LAWRENS MYLFORD, 1559," and "WYLLYAM DOLLARD, 1558;" of whom we are not able to make satisfactory mention.

22. Below the inscription of Miagh is a mutilated device, bearing upon it the name "WILLIAM RAME," of whom we have not been able to find any account, and are, therefore, without a clue as to the cause of his confinement.

23. On the right of the same angle is the name "HENRYE COCKYN, 1574." This person was confidential agent to the Bishop of Ross, and was probably employed to carry messages between the Bishop and other adherents of Mary Queen of Scots, as the date corresponds with the period in which the conspiracies in her favour were being carried on.

24. Below Cockyn, is the name "EDWARDE SMALLEY" (without date), of whom we are unable to give any account.

25. Underneath the last-mentioned is a device left by some person unknown. It consists of a shield within a circle; on the shield are the arms of the family of Ashfield, of Heythorpe. *Argent*, a trefoil between three mullets, *gules*. Whether any of the above family were imprisoned here, or whether these arms were carved by some other person, is uncertain.

26. The next inscription is a long and interesting one, by WILLIAM RAME, the words are as follow:—"Better it is to be in the howse of mornyng then in the howse of banketing; the harte of the wyse is in the morning howse; it is better to have some chastening then to have over moche liberte. There is a tyme for all things—a tyme to be borne and a tyme to dye; ande the daye of deathe is better then the daye of berthe: there is an ende of all things, and the ende of a thing is better then the begenin: be wyse and pacyente in troble, for wysdom defendethe as well as mony: vse well the tyme of prosperite, ande remember the tyme of misfortewn. xxii. die Aprilis, Ano. 1559. WILLIAM RAME." We find no account of this person given by any historian, neither is he mentioned in the council records;

BETTER. IT IS TO BE IN THE HOWSE OF
 MORNUNG IT MEN IN THE HOWSE
 OF BANKETING THE HARTE OF THE
 WISE IS IN THE MORNUNG HOWSE IT IS
 BETTER TO HAVE SOME CHASTENING
 THEN TO HAVE OVER MUCH LIBERTIE
 THERE IS A TIME FOR A THING & A TIME TO BE
 BORNE AND A TIME TO DUE AND THE
 TIME OF DEATH IS BETTER THEN THE
 TIME OF BIRTH THERE IS AN ENDE OF ALL
 THINGS AND THE ENDE OF A THING IS
 BETTER THEN THE BEGINNING THE WISE AND
 RECOUNTS IN TROUBLE FOR WISDOMME
 OFFENOITH AS WELL AS MORTAL VSE IN
 THE TIME OF PROSPERITE AND DE

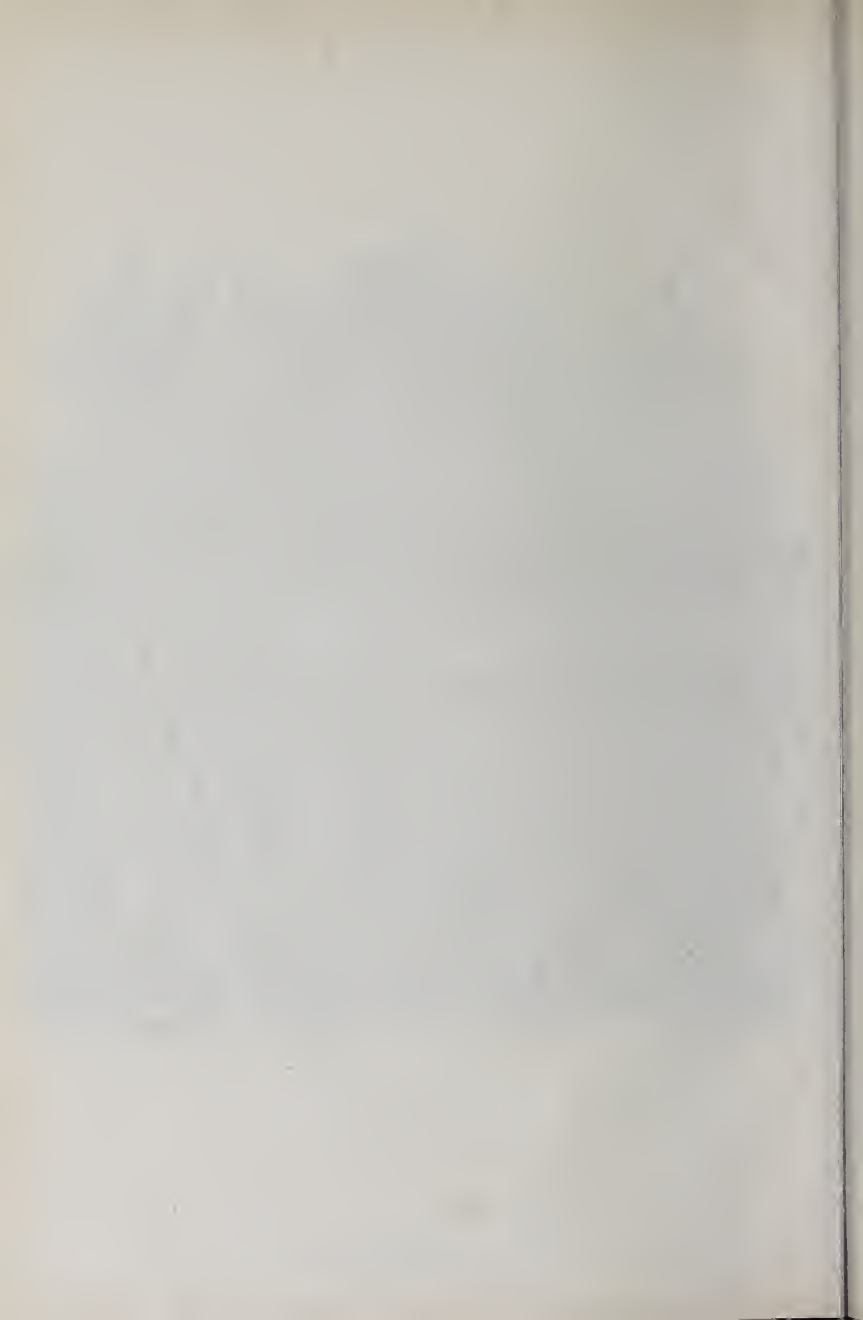
REMEMBER THE TIME OF MISFORTUNE

WHICHIE APRILIS AN. D. S. S. O. V.

WILLIAM KATIE

No 28





we have, therefore, no clue which will assist in forming a conjecture as to the cause of his imprisonment, excepting the date of his inscription.

27. Below the memorial of W. Rame is one consisting of the following words:—"Hit is the poynt of a wise man to try and then truste; for hapy is he whome fyndeth one that is just." It is accompanied by the date 1578, and the initials "T. C." Thomas Clarke, who, during his long captivity, inscribed the above on the walls that may be said to have separated him from the world, was undoubtedly a Roman Catholic, and afterwards joined the Anglican Church, as we find mention made of him (in Dodd) as having preached his recantation sermon at St. Paul's Cross, on the first of July, 1593; but whether this conversion was in consequence of a sincere belief, or whether it was caused by the severity of his confinement, must for ever remain a matter for conjecture.

28. The next inscription is another by Thomas Clarke, as follows:—"T. C. I leve in hope and I gave credit to mi frinde in time did stande me moste in hande so wovlde I never do againe, excepte I hade hime sver in bande, and to al men, wishe, I so vnles ye svsteine the leke lose as I do. Vnhappie is that man whose actes doth procvver the miseri of this hovs in prison to indvre. 1576. THOMAS CLARKE."

29. Underneath Clarke's inscription is one by T. Miagh, consisting of the following words:—

"Thomas Miagh whiche lieth here alon,
That fayne would from hens be gon;
By tortyre straynege mi troyth was tryed,
Yet of my libertie denied." 1581. THOMAS MYAGH.

(Refer to No. 21.)

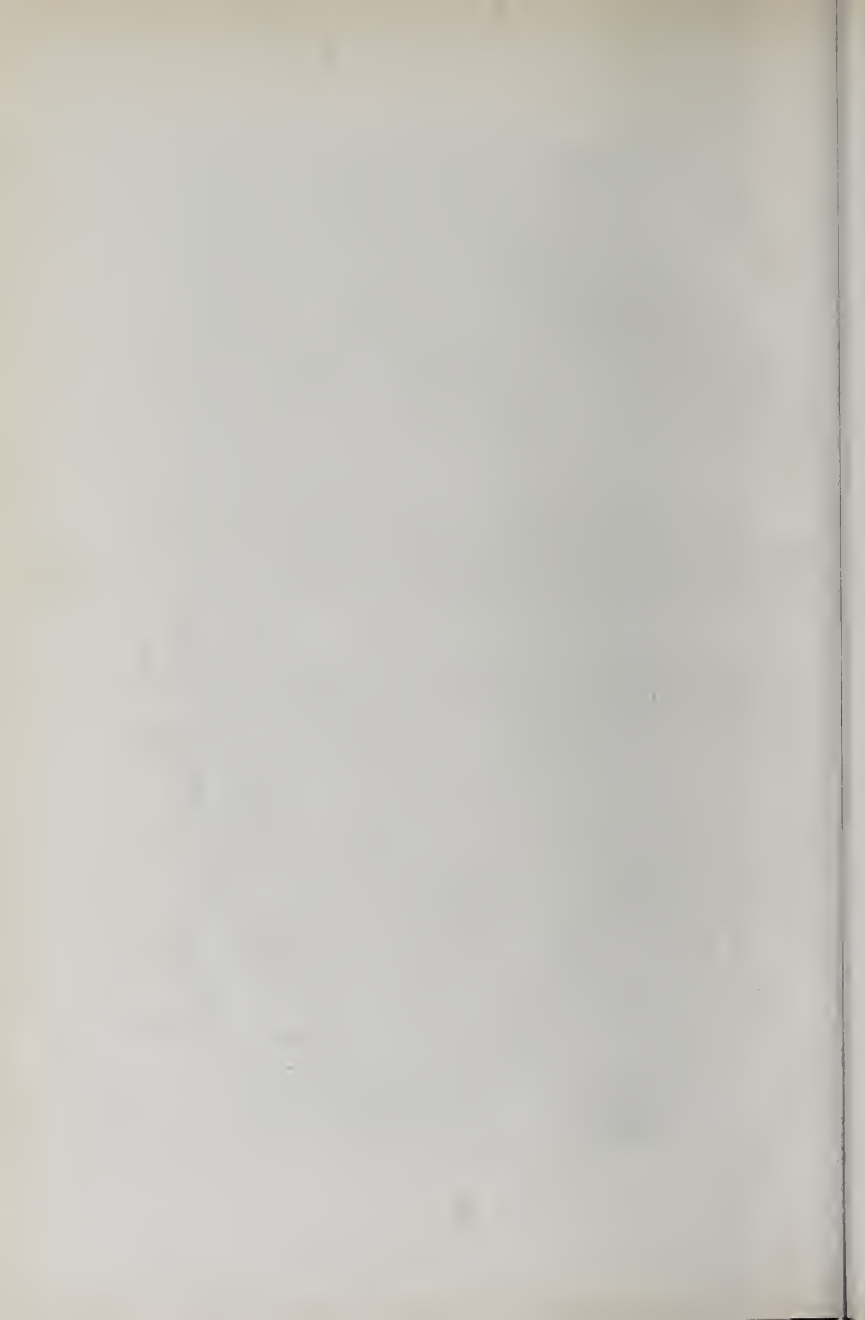
30. Immediately below Miagh's inscription is a device by G. Gyfford, consisting of a coat-of-arms. *Argent*, ten torteaux placed in regular rotation of four, three, two and one. On each side the shield is the initial letter of his names, G. G. Date, 1586; and underneath, the words, "An evil conscience makes men fear even security." (Refer to No. 16.)

31. To the right of the above device is one by "PEVEREL," in the form of a horse-shoe, with the following words round it:—"We adore thee;" and the name, Thomas Peverel, underneath. Date, 1571. (Refer to No. 8.)

32. Underneath Peverel's device is one consisting of a shield: above the shield is the name "R. MALERI, 1558." This Robert Maleri was in all probability the author of the above device, and though there is no account to be discovered of this person, yet from the date we may conclude that he was in some way concerned in some of the turbulent transactions which occurred during the unhappy reign of Queen Mary.

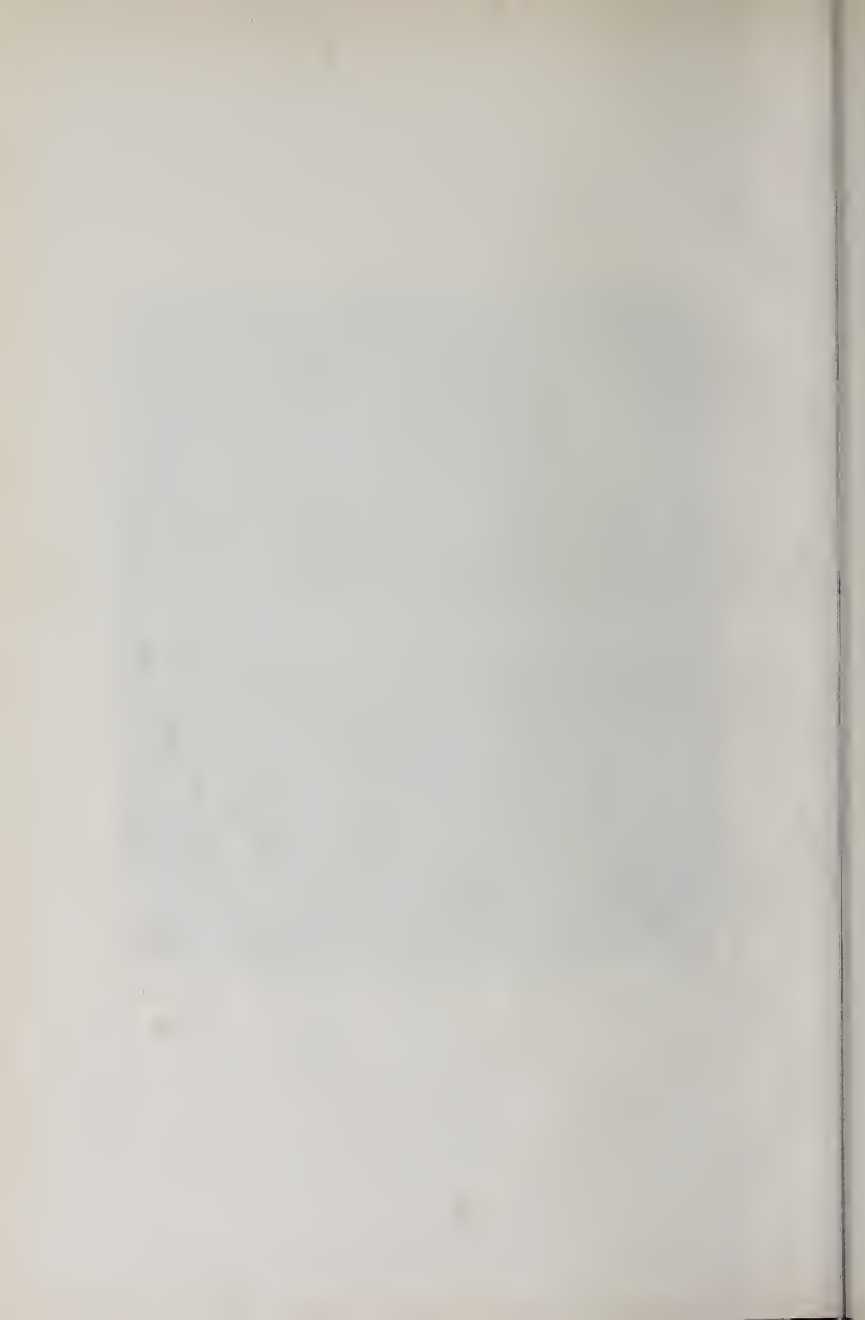
33. On the left of the loop-hole, in the third recess, is an inscription left by Edmund Poole, consisting of the following: "Ihs. Dio semin in lachrinis in exiltitiane meter Æ. 21, E. POOLE, 1562." "He who sows in tears shall reap in joy." There are many interesting inscriptions in this room of Arthur and Edmund Poole, who were the great grandsons of George, the unfortunate Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward the Fourth. In the fourth year of Elizabeth's reign, 1562, these unhappy young men were unfortunately induced to join in a con-





Nº 31





piracy raised for the purpose of deposing Elizabeth, and setting the Queen of Scotland upon the throne, but upon it being discovered the conspirators were immediately apprehended and committed to the Tower. The charges brought against them on their trial, were first, conspiring for the deposition of the Queen, and also for her death, and to set up the Queen of Scotland in her stead; of intending to raise an insurrection in this realm; and also of an intention to withdraw themselves into France and Flanders, to invite the nobility of those countries to join in their enterprise, intending, if they succeeded, that Arthur Poole should immediately be declared Duke of Clarence. The numerous charges ended with the following declaration:—"It is further found that the said Arthur Poole, and other of the conspirators above-named, beinge left behinde in Englande, came into they sayed boate so provyded; and therein layed dyvers armures, certayn munition for warre, and sommes of money, and other things necessarye for their sayed journey; and also remayned in a certain inn called the Dolphyn, for opportunyty of time to be conveyed by the same boate into the seyde hoye, and therein to be transported into Flaunders, to the intents aforeseyd; and hereuppon the same indytemente concludeth with this effecte, uppon all theis matters aforeseyd, layd together; that the seyde conspirators dyd compasse and ymagynet the deposynge, death, and fynall destruction of our soveraigne ladye the Queen." Some of them confessed their designs, but denied having any intention of putting them into execution during the Queen's life; they were, however, found guilty and condemned to suffer as traitors; but the lives of the two Pooles were spared, in consideration of

their being of royal blood, though they were kept in close confinement in the Tower, where they languished the rest of their lives.

34. On the right of the same loop-hole is an interesting device and inscription. It consists of a shield surrounded by a circle; above the circle the name "T. SALMON;" a crest formed of three salmons, and the date 1622; underneath the circle, the motto "Nectemere. Nectimore." "Neither rashly nor with fear." Also a star containing the abbreviation of Christ, in Greek, surrounded by the sentence, "Sic vive vt vivas." "So live that thou mayest live." In the opposite corner are the words, "Et morire ne morieris"—"And die that thou mayest die not"—surrounding a representation of Death's head. Above the device thus described, is the enumeration of the months, weeks, days, and hours of his confinement. Thus, "Close prisoner 8 monethes, 32 wekes, 224 dayes, 5376 hovres." Of the prisoner by whom the above memorial was inscribed we find no account in any historian, neither is there any mention of his committal or liberation in the State papers.

35. On the right of the same recess, the name, Thomas Clarke, is repeated. (Refer to No. 27.)

36. Adjoining the above we find the name "THOMAS FOVLL, 1576." Of this person we find no account, but probably he was concerned in the Irish rebellion, which took place about the date of his confinement.

37. Near to Fovll is the name "RICHARD OOD, 1581." Of whose history nothing is known.

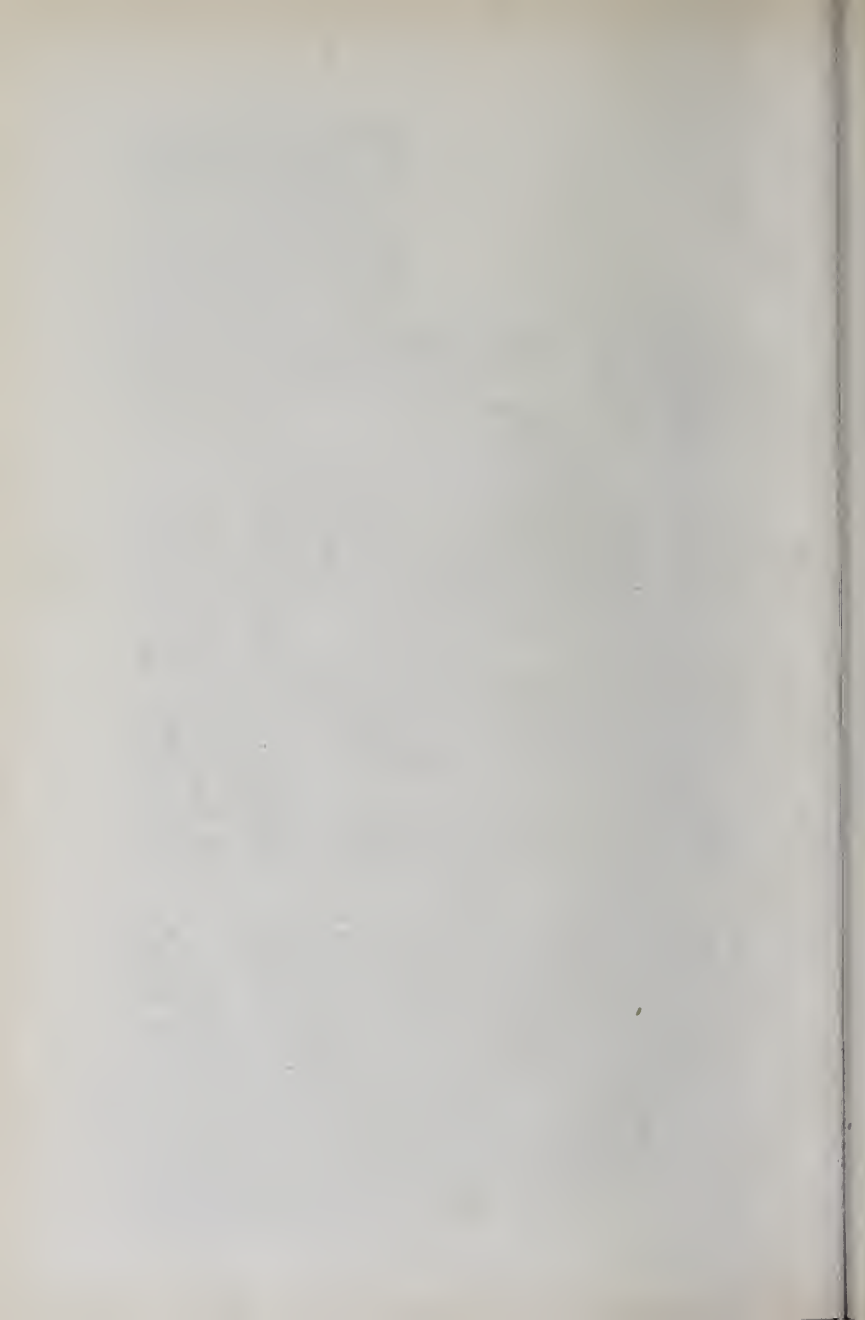
38. Outside the same recess, commencing at the top,

Nº 34

CLOSE PRISONER
3 MONETHES
32 WEKES
224 DAYES
3076 HOYRES
Benevolencia



Nº 42



is a rude piece of sculpture, bearing the initials "T. W. and P. A.:" the former, those of Thomas Willyngar; the latter probably those of his mistress. There are also the words:—"Thomas Willyngar Goldsmythe, my hart is yovrs tel dethe." It is probable that these words were addressed to the person whose initials he has inscribed near to the bleeding heart. On the left there is a rude representation of Death with a dart in his left hand, and an hour-glass in the right. This device is without date, so that we have nothing by which we may with certainty trace the offence which caused the confinement of Willyngar.

39. Underneath the last device is the name "JAMES GILMOR." In the first letter of his name is a representation of "Death's head;" by which figure the unfortunate prisoner probably wished to express the dismal thoughts that filled his brain during his dreary confinement within the ancient walls of his celebrated prison.

40. Underneath Gilmore is a repetition of the name "EDWARDE SMALLEY."

41. Below the name of Smalley is the following inscription:—"No hope is hard or vayne that happ doth us attayne. 1568." Probably left by one of the Pooles. (Refer to No. 33.)

42. Below the last inscription is a device with the name "THOMAS ROOPER 1570;" and the following inscription:—"By the painful passage let us pass to the pleasant port." We find no certain account of this prisoner, or the offence for which he was incarcerated within these walls; but probably he belonged to the family of the Roopers in Kent, one of whom married Margaret, daughter

of Sir Thomas More, the Chancellor. We are also led to imagine that he was a Roman Catholic, and for this cause was banished the realm; as during several years afterwards, the Ropers are spoken of as the Queen's enemies, who were then remaining abroad, and there is also a letter from Dr. Parry to Lord Burleigh, in which he recommends Mr. Thomas and Mr. John Roper as well worthy of his Lordship's good opinion, so that probably this was the Thomas Rooper who left the above device and inscription.

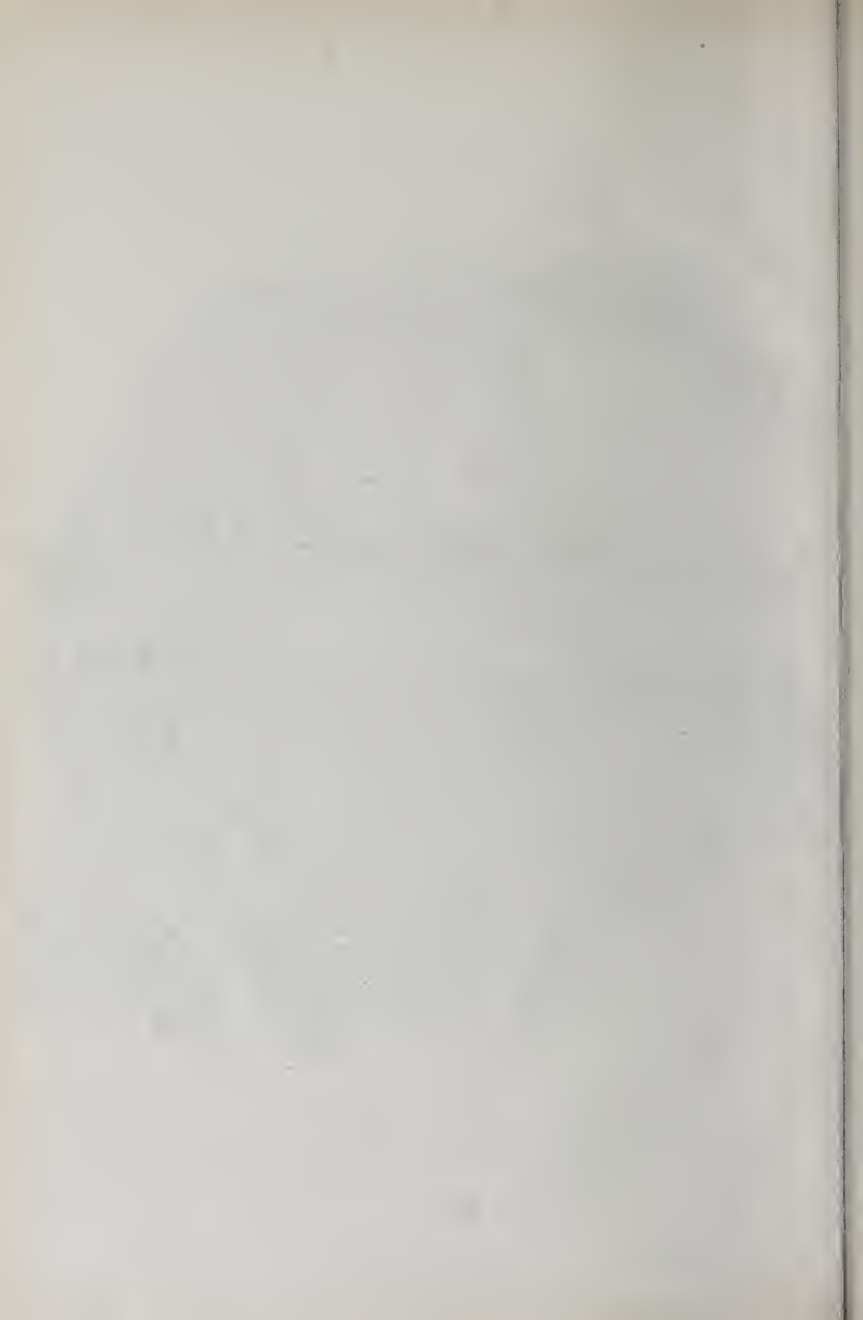
43. Underneath Rooper's device we find the name "EDWARD GYFFYN. 1562." Of the owner of the above name, we are not able to give particular account; but in the reign of Queen Mary we read of a Mr. Edward Gyffyn being one of the jury at the trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton—who, not finding a verdict agreeable to Mary's desires, were imprisoned in the Tower; and, as the time of their liberation is not stated, we may be right in the conjecture that they languished in prison till after Elizabeth's accession; and that the above name was left by the unfortunate juryman.

44. Under Gyffyn's name we find a repetition of "William Beverig. 1562." (Refer to No. 10.)

45. Adjoining the above is the name of "GEFFRYE POOLE. 1562." Who, no doubt, was the Geffrye Poole we read of during the reign of Henry VIII. as being so unnatural as to accuse his own brother, the Viscount Montague, and several other noblemen, of high treason. They were all apprehended upon his accusation and committed to the Tower, 1538. The charges brought against

Nº 47





them were the intention to depose King Henry and raise Cardinal Pole or Poole, to the throne. This Poole was of royal blood, being by his mother a descendant of George, Duke of Clarence. The unfortunate noblemen being upon these charges arraigned, were found guilty, and condemned, Geffrye being the principal evidence against them. They were beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 9th of January, 1539. Although Geffrye gained his point in the condemnation of these noblemen, yet he did not altogether escape the punishment due to his crimes, being kept in close confinement in the Tower until his death, which occurred in the reign of Elizabeth, some time after the period of the above inscription.

46. Below the last-mentioned is the name "WILLIAM BELMALAR." Of whom we find no account.

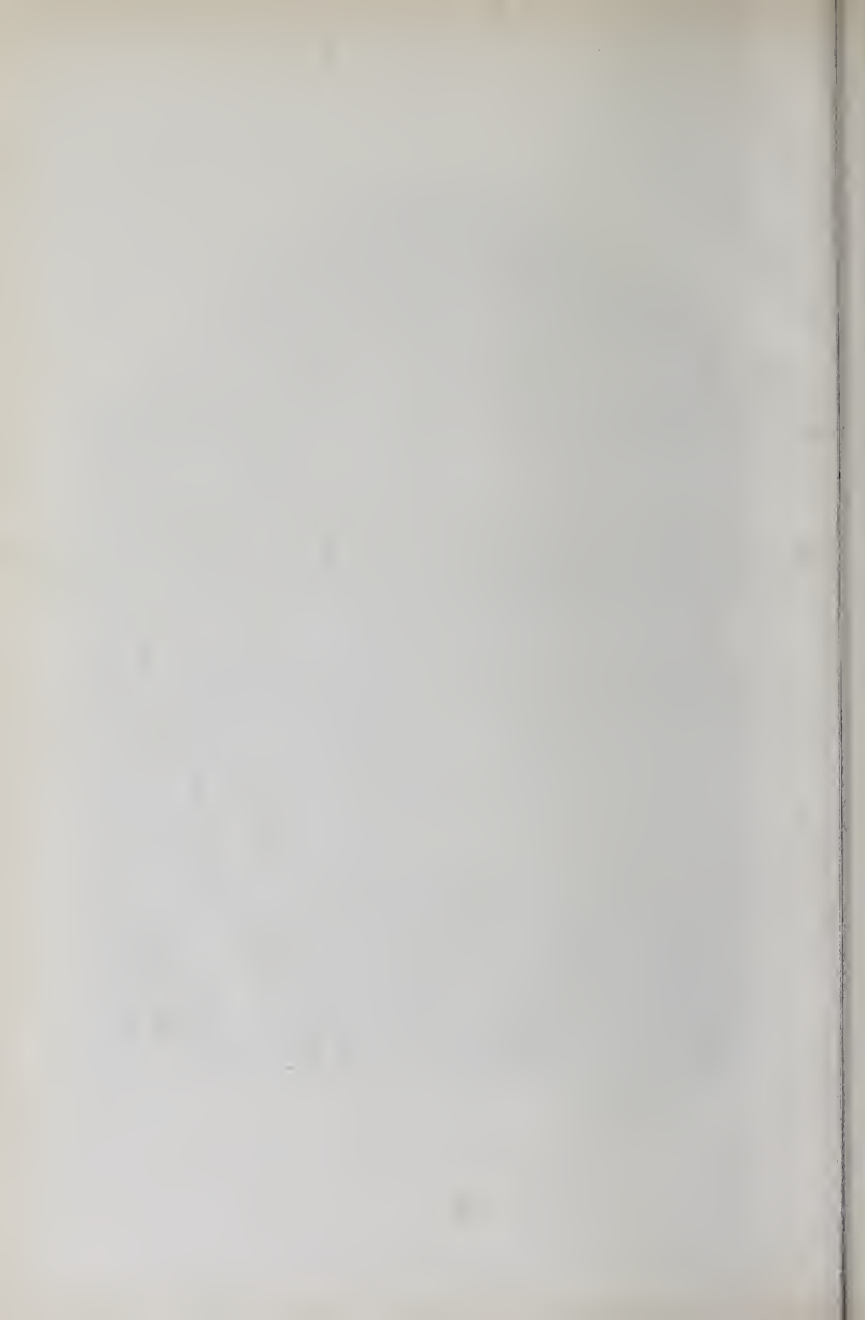
47. On the right of the same angle is a repetition of the name "Edmund Poole." (Refer to No. 33.)

48. Underneath the last-mentioned is the name "JANE," inscribed on the walls, during her imprisonment, by the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose unhappy fate is too well known in history to need more than a slight comment in this work, being more fully explained in the quarto edition work on this Tower. Jane was the eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk; and was united in marriage very early in life to Guildford, fourth son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, by whose influence she was raised to the throne. It was with great difficulty Jane was induced to accept the title of Queen, which she enjoyed only for the short period of eleven days, her power being entirely subdued by that of Mary, who detained Jane and

her husband as prisoners in the Tower. It is, however, uncertain what her intentions were with regard to their ultimate fate; but a new rebellion breaking out, headed by Jane's father, so exasperated her against them, that she at once signed the warrant for their execution, which took place on the 12th of February, 1554.

49. On the left of the name Jane, is that of "B. LASELS." As there is no date left with this inscription, there is a difficulty in ascertaining by whom it was left, especially as we find that this room was tenanted at different times by two persons of that name; but as one of them appears to have been confined for a very short period, it seems more probable that it was inscribed by one who was confined for some time in the years 1541-2. In the year 1540, Henry the Eighth having married Catherine Howard, shortly afterwards made a journey to York, with the intention of conferring with his nephew, the King of Scotland. Whilst he was absent on this errand there were some suspicious circumstances concerning the Queen's conduct, discovered to Cranmer by one Lascel or Lassels. This man informed the primate that his sister, having lived as servant with the Duchess of Norfolk (the Queen's grandmother), had told him full particulars concerning the Queen's levity. Cranmer immediately informed the King of these discoveries, and Lascel was ordered to the Tower, where he was confined until sentence was passed upon Catherine; and it is probable that during that confinement he inscribed his name on the walls of this dreary prison. Catherine was beheaded on the 13th of February, 1542; but when the liberation of Lascel took place is not stated.





50. Under the name Jane will be seen that of "ANTONY TVCHINER." We are unable to offer any account of this person, as we do not find his name recorded by any author.

51. On the left of the last recess is a long and interesting inscription, by "CHARLES BAILLY," as follows:—
 "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."
 "I.H.S.X.P.S." "Be frend to one—Be ennemye to none."
 Anno D. 1571, 10 Sept. "The most vnhappy man in the world is he that is not pacient in adversities; For men are not killed with the adversities they have, bvt with ye impacience which they svffer." "All who comes to attend."
 "The sighs are the true testimonies of my ānguish."
 Act 29th. Charles Bailly. "Hope to the end, and have pacience." (For an account of this prisoner, refer to No. 17.)

52. Under Bailly's inscription is one by "ARTHUR POOLE," consisting of the following:—"IHS. A passage perillus makethe a port pleasant. Ao. 1568. Arthur Poole. At. sue 37, A.P." (Refer to No. 33.)

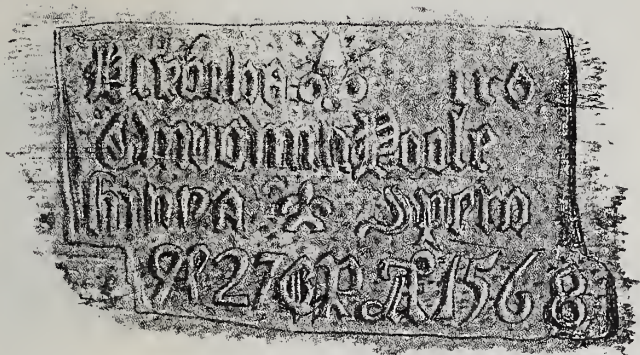
53. Under the above is an inscription by "HUGH LONGWORTHE;" the words are:—"I hope in the nd to deserve that I wold have men. Novem. A 1573." The person who inscribed the name Hugh Longworthe with the accompanying words, was not a prisoner, if we give credence to the accounts we receive of him. It appears from different historians, that in the year 1573, being the fifteenth year of Elizabeth, a gentleman of the name of Peter Bourchet, was possessed of the idea that it was lawful to kill all who were opposed to the truth of the Gospel, and on the 11th of October, in the above year, whilst under

the influence of this idea, he met Sir J. Hawkins, and mistaking him for Hatton, then in great favour with Her Majesty, who held contrary opinions to himself, he suddenly assaulted him, and severely wounded him with his dagger. In consequence of this attack, Bouchet was apprehended and committed to the Tower; during his confinement, one of the keepers, of the name of Hugh Longworthe, stayed in the room with him, and whilst he stood at the window reading the Bible, Bouchet suddenly took a brand out of the fire, and struck the unfortunate Longworthe on the head with such force that the brand penetrated his brain and killed him on the spot. For this act Bouchet was tried at Westminster on the 11th of November, and condemned to death, first having his hand struck off for striking a blow in one of the Queen's palaces. He was afterwards hung in the place where he had wounded Sir J. Hawkins. The unfortunate Longworthe, who was slain by this person, is supposed to have been the man who left the above inscription.

54. Below Longworthe's inscription is the name "JOHN IREILE, 1562." Of this person we find no mention in history.

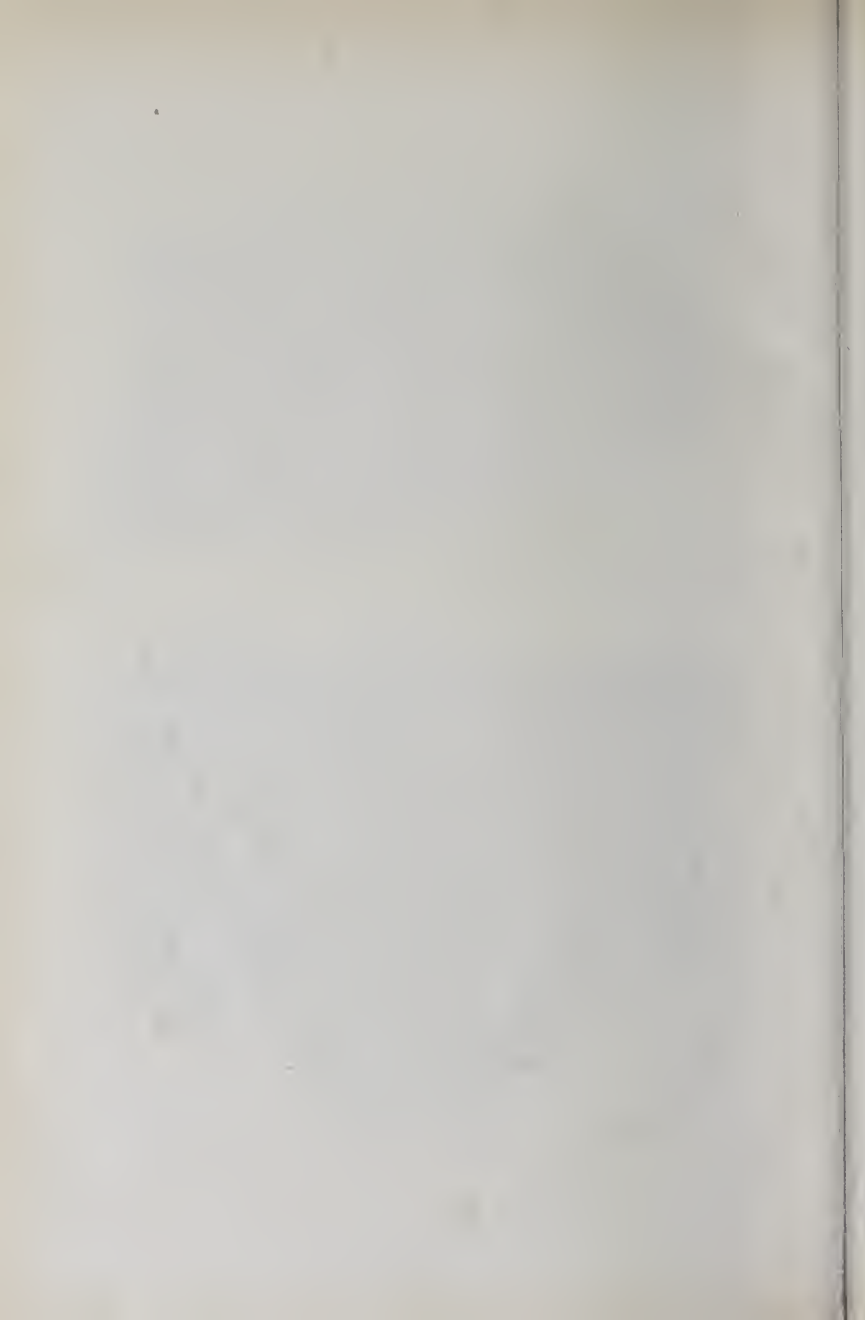
55. Adjoining the above is an interesting device, supposed to have been inscribed on the walls of the room by Mr. Bannister, who was confined there in the year 1573. Unfortunately this device was left in an unfinished state, so that it is impossible to ascertain what it was intended to represent, excepting on the left, where there is an accurate representation of the arms of the Family of Bank, in the county of Lancashire; being *Argent*, a cross patonce, *sable*.

Nº 56



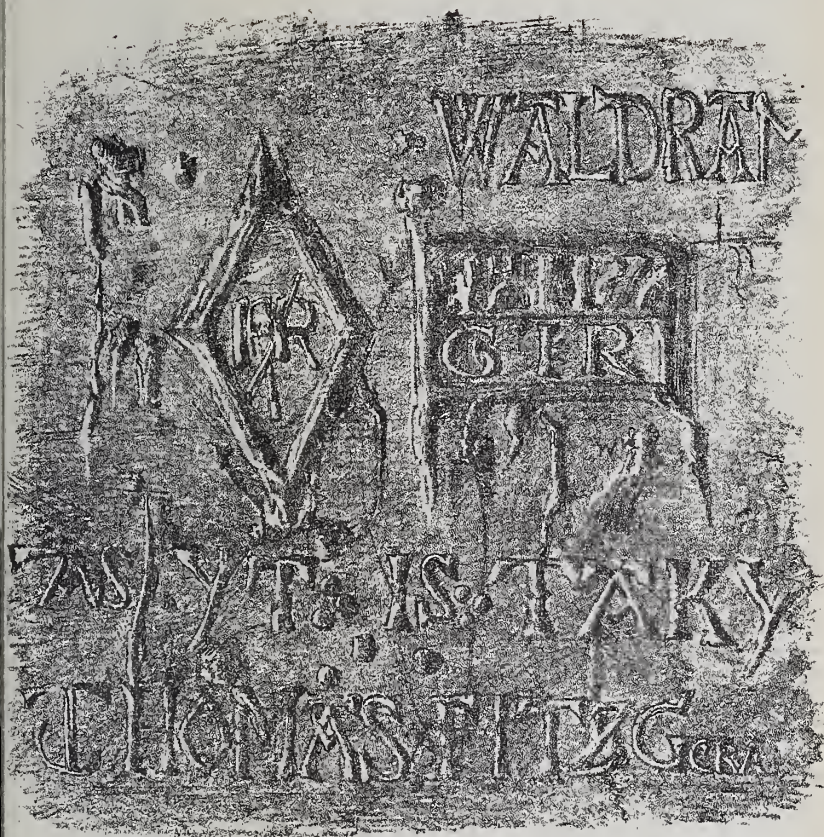
Nº 57



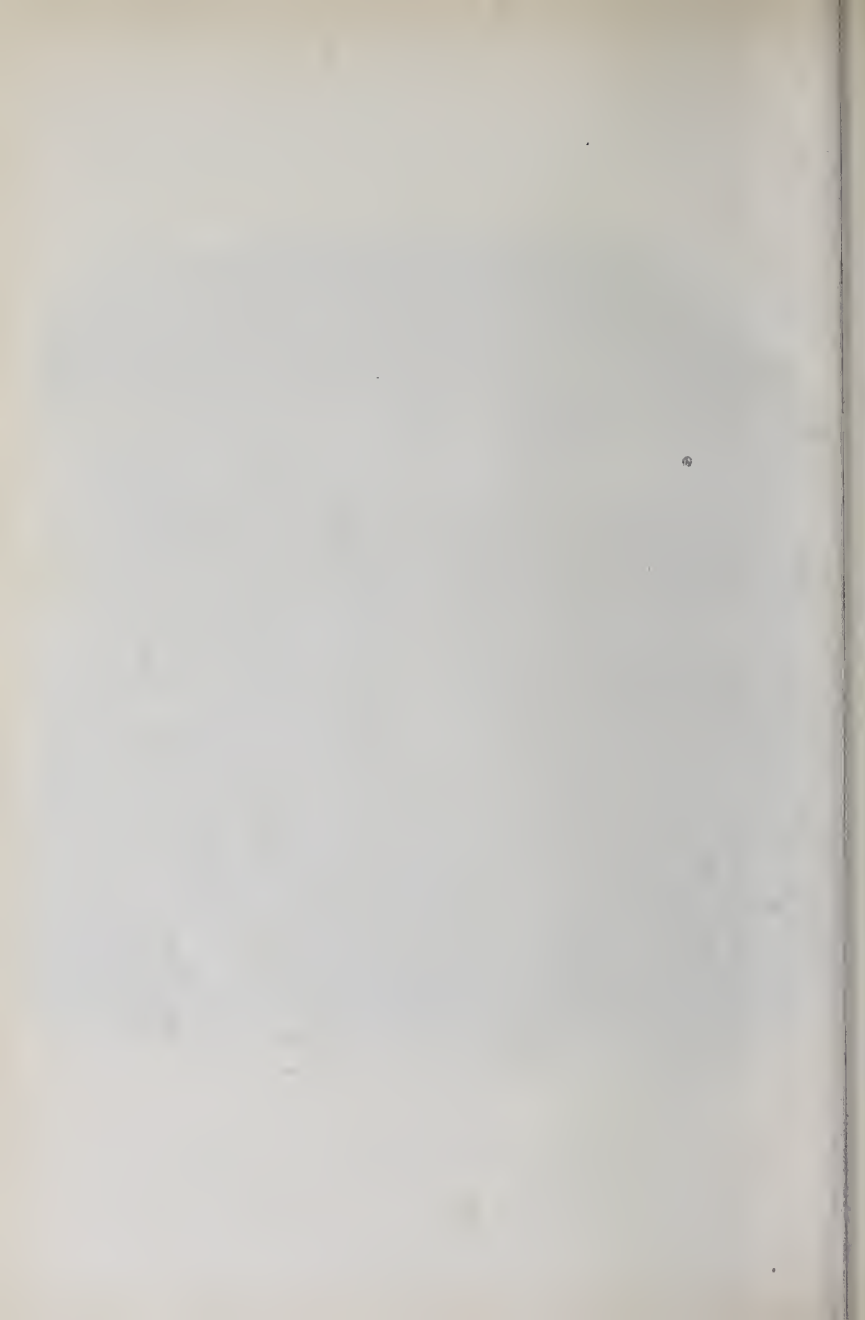




N° 59



N° 60



56. On the left of the loop-hole in the same recess, is an illegible inscription by "EDMUND POOLE," dated 1568; when it appears he had arrived at the age of twenty-seven years. (Refer to No. 33.)

57. On the right of the last recess is the following interesting inscription, by Arthur Poole, two years after his committal to the Tower. "A. POOLE, 1564. IHS. To serve God—to endure penance—to obey fate—is to reign." (Refer to No. 33.)

58. Underneath the last-mentioned inscription is a piece of sculpture, in high relief, consisting of the emblems of Justice and Time, with the representation of Death's head; and underneath, the following inscription: "THOMAS BAWDEWIN, 1585, Jvly. As vertve maketh life; so sin cawseth death." Of this prisoner we find no account in any of our historians.

59. Underneath the inscription of Bawdewin, is the name "WALDRAM," which being without date or further inscription, leaves us to conjecture the offence of the unfortunate prisoner.

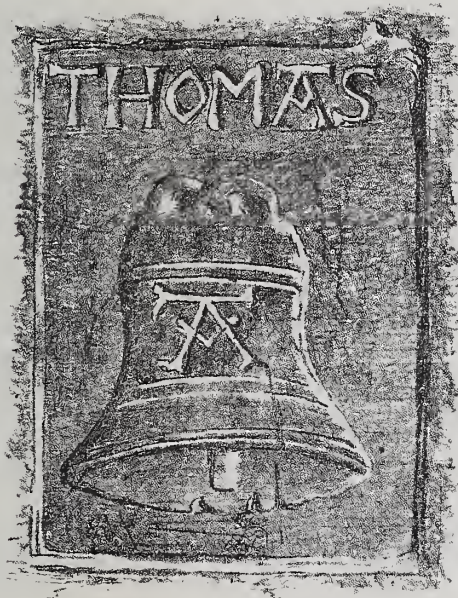
60. Immediately under the name of Waldram is that of "THOMAS FITZGERALD." The nobleman who has left the above inscription, as a memorial of his unhappiness, was the eldest son of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, who being called to London to answer some accusations of his enemies, obtained permission from the King to leave his son Thomas—the subject of the present narrative—then only 20 years of age, but of very quick and lively spirits, to act as deputy during

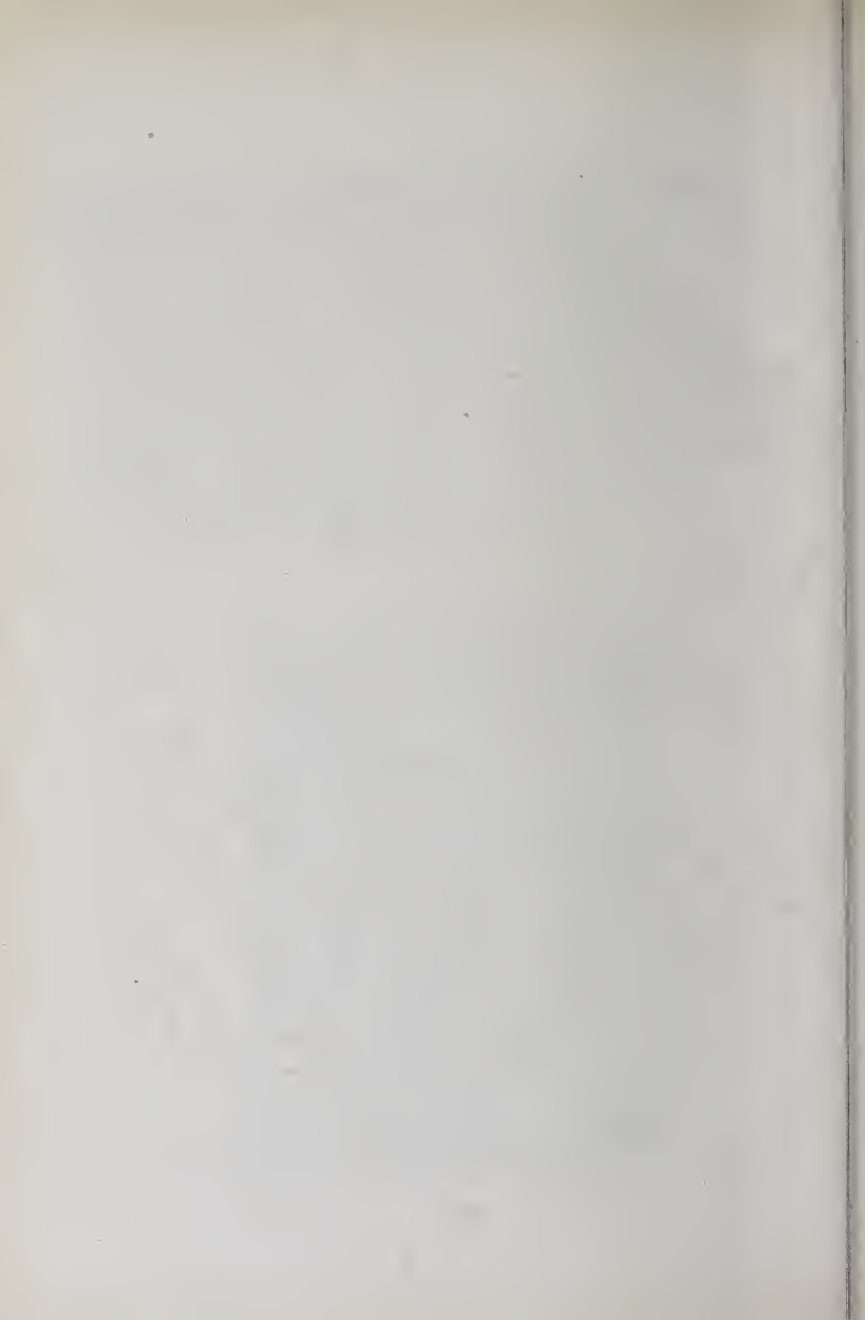
his absence, and thus departed, hoping shortly to return; but not having satisfactorily answered the charges brought against him, was committed to the Tower. Thomas receiving accounts of his father's imprisonment, and likewise a rumour of his death, was so much exasperated that revenge alone occupied his thoughts; and in order to accomplish his designs, he called together his five uncles, and so prepared for open rebellion. Amongst other outrages, the Archbishop of Dublin was slain in his presence. His unfortunate father, who was still in the Tower, upon hearing of this outrage, died of grief that his son should have conducted himself in so barbarous a manner. After this the King sent an army over to Ireland, when Thomas and his uncles were either all taken prisoners or submitted, and were brought into England. Some of his uncles, having joined him unwillingly, were in hopes of being spared, until they heard the name of the ship in which they were being conveyed over, and which was called the *Cow*; when they began to despair, in consequence of their belief in an ancient prophecy, which declared that five sons of a certain earl should come to England in the belly of a cow, and should never return. And so the event proved, for their enemies so incensed the King against them by saying there would never be peace in Ireland whilst any of the family of the Fitzgeralds were living, that he at once condemned them to suffer death; and the nephew and his five uncles were hanged and quartered at Tyburn, in the year 1538. One only of the whole family escaped, he being a youth of thirteen years of age, who fled into France, from whence he was driven into Flanders, and afterwards into Italy, where he was protected by Reginald

Nº 61



Nº 66.





Cardinal Poole; and through his means was afterwards restored to his patrimonial dignity. The King was so much incensed by the escape of Gerald Fitzgerald that he afterwards caused Leonard Grey, who was uncle to the unfortunate youth, to be apprehended and condemned to death; he was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the latter part of the year 1540.

61. Underneath Fitzgerald's, is the name "ADAM SEDBAR, Abbas Jorevalle." Abbot of the Monastery of Joreval, or Jervaulx, in Yorkshire. Sedbar was concerned in one of the rebellions raised in the year 1537, for the purpose of opposing the measures of Henry VIII. Upon the suppression of this rebellion Sedbar was apprehended and committed to the Tower, in company with the Abbots of Whalley, Sawley, and others. Upon their trial they received condemnation, and were executed at Tyburn, in June, 1537.

62. To the right of the above is a rude piece of carving; it consists of a Cross inserted in a Heart; underneath, within a circle, is a Death's head, and on each side a bone. In a niche adjoining, is a figure in the attitude of prayer; next a shield, on which are three Wheat Sheaves (the armorial bearings of the Peverels). The letters "REL" only remain above the shield. (Refer to No. 8.)

63. On the left of the door-way, leading to the small cells, is the name "W. WODBVS," of whom we find no mention in history.

64. Close to the window-jamb, facing the east, is the following inscription:—"This is a faithful saying, and

worthy of all acceptance—for, therefore, we both labour and suffer reproach; because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men—specially of those that believe. 1581.” Being unaccompanied by name, it is impossible to ascertain by whom it was left.

65. On the left of the window-jamb is the following inscription:—“Lerne to feare God;” accompanied by the monogram “I.C.,” and date 1538. The history of the time of which the date is here given, is filled with accounts of rebellions and conspiracies; about that period the Irish Rebellions took place; the unfortunate Anne Boleyn and her friends were imprisoned here; and the infamous Geffreye Poole brought forward his accusation, by which so many were consigned to an untimely end. There can be no doubt that the unfortunate owner of the above monogram was in some way concerned in one of those many disturbances, and that in this place he met with the punishment due to his crimes, or felt the arm of a tyrannical oppressor.

66. Under the last-mentioned is an interesting device in the form of a Bell; upon the bell is the letter A, and above it the name “THOMAS.” It is supposed that this device was left by Thomas Abel, and intended to represent his name. This gentleman was a person of great learning, who for some time filled the part of domestic chaplain to Catherine of Arragon, whom he served with great fidelity, and incurred the displeasure of King Henry by advocating her cause during the progress of the divorce. Some time afterwards he had the misfortune to offend a second time, by denying the King’s supremacy; upon which he was,

with several others, apprehended and brought to trial. Having received condemnation, he suffered death on the 30th July, 1540.

67. Below the device of Abel is the following name and date:—"DOCTOR COOKE, 1540." It is very probable that the person who inscribed his name as above, was Lawrence Cook, Prior of Doncaster, whom we read of as being apprehended in 1540, for having denied the King's supremacy. His attainder being passed by Parliament, he received condemnation, and was, accordingly, hanged and quartered at Tyburn, the same year.

68. On the right of the above is the name "THOMAS COBHAM," and the date 1555. In the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the year 1554, were joined the three sons of Lord Cobham; and, on the suppression of that rebellion they, with many of the other leaders, were committed to the Tower on the 7th of February, 1554. Thomas, (Lord Cobham's youngest son, and the one who inscribed the above name and date) was brought to trial and condemned, but afterwards received pardon; though we have no guide as to the length of his confinement, excepting the date of the above inscription. We, however, read of a second imprisonment to which he was subjected in 1571, with his brother and other noblemen, through being concerned in the Duke of Norfolk's conspiracy to deliver Mary Queen of Scots.

69. On the right of the window-jamb is a collection of interesting inscriptions and devices, the first of which is an unfinished inscription in Italian, translated thus:—"O unhappy man that I think myself to be." It is

without name or date, so that nothing further can be said.

70. Immediately underneath is the name "JOHN MARTEN." The person who inscribed this name on the walls of the prison-room was arraigned for high treason, in company with I. A. Bonney, H. Tooke, and others, and committed to prison in May, 1794, where he was detained until the 2nd of November, when he was tried at the Session House, Clerkenwell Green, and being found guilty, was sent back to the Tower. On the 27th of December, in the same year, the Attorney-General sent a warrant for stopping all further proceedings against the said John Marten, and also for his liberation from the Tower, upon giving security for his appearance when called upon. This warrant was issued from the Council-chamber, Whitehall; signed by Loughborough, Chatham, Pitt, and others of His Majesty's Commissioners, and addressed to the Marquis of Cornwallis, then Governor of the Tower. Notwithstanding this warrant, Marten was not liberated at that time, as we find a petition from him against the treatment he experienced from His Majesty's servants in detaining him close prisoner, although he had received pardon. The petition is dated from the Tower, January 1st, 1795.

71. Under Marten, we find the words "LANCASTER HERALD," and the name "FRANCIS EVLA." Of whom no account can be discovered.

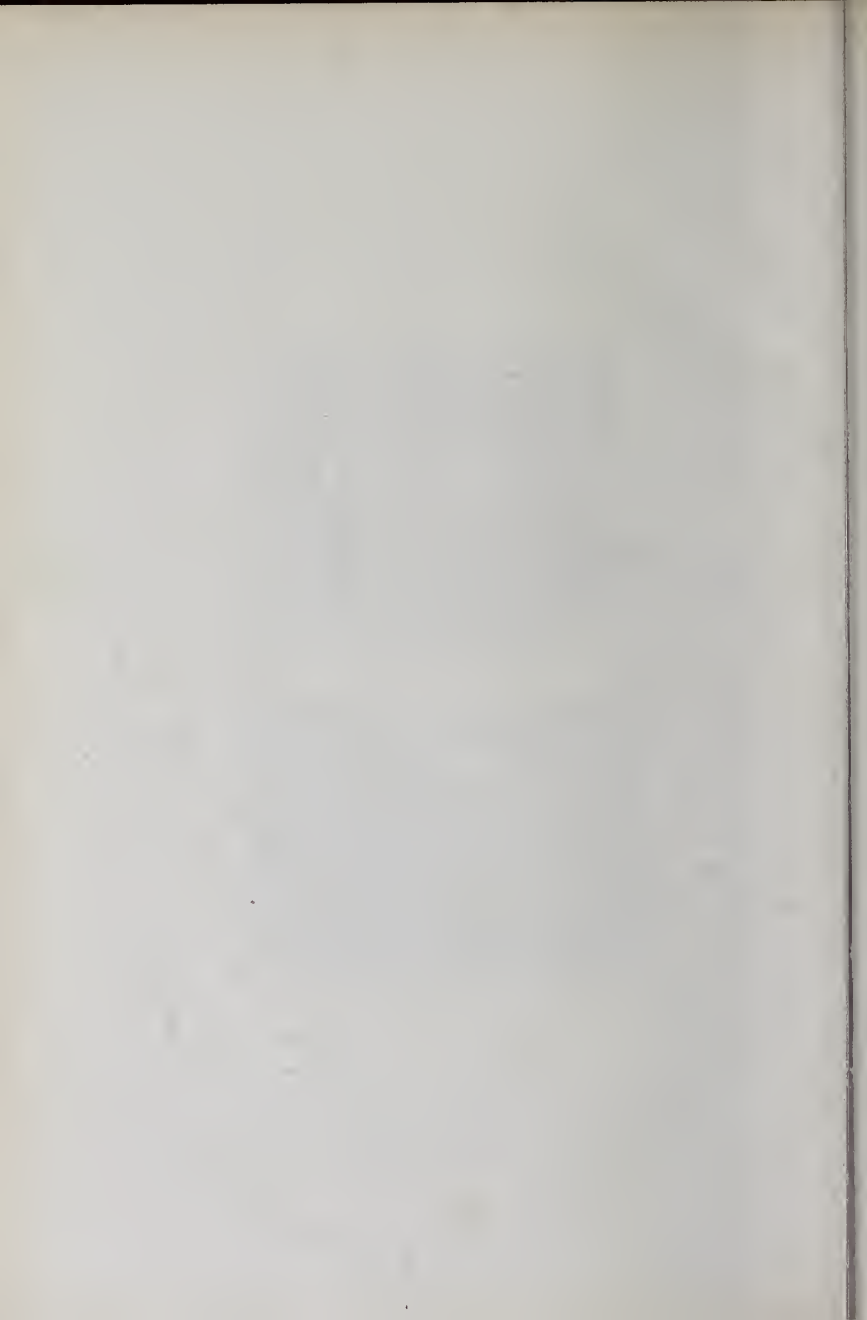
72. To the left of the above inscription is a shield, bearing the arms of some unknown person. Per fesse, a pale; three milrinds, two and one, and as many demi-lions, one and two.

Nº 75



Nº 77





73. Adjoining the shield, on the left, is the name "JOHN SEYMOR, 1553." This John Seymor was a firm friend and adherent of Edward Seymor, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. He was arrested with the Duke and many other of his friends, on the 17th of October, 1551, and committed to the Tower on charges of high treason. The Duke was executed on Tower Hill, on the 22nd of January, the following year; and shortly afterwards four of his friends suffered. Arundel and Stanhope were beheaded, Vane and Partridge hung. Most of the others received pardon, and probably Seymor amongst their number; though it appears he was kept in the Tower for some time, as his inscription bears the date 1553.

74. Underneath the name Seymor are the letters "I.C., 1538," accompanied by the following, which may be translated thus:—"Take again wisdom, and he shall arm you."

75. To the right of the above is a piece of carving, which represents an Oak Tree bearing Acorns; and underneath, the initials "R.D." In all probability those of Robert Dudley, the favourite Earl of Leicester. (Refer to No. 2.)

76. Adjoining the device of Dudley is the name "THOMAS STEVEN," and to the right of Steven, that of "JAMES ROGERS." Both these names being left without date, or further inscription, we are not able to furnish any account of their owners.

77. Immediately below the above names is the following inscription, which may be translated as follows:—"Will

be faithful. INGRAM PERCY. 1537." During the year 1537, being the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, we read of several rebellions in different parts of the country, caused through the great dislike that was generally felt to the alterations that were being introduced in the religion of the country, which were not disagreeable to the feelings of the common people alone; but many of the nobility also united in opposing the oppressions of the King. In the latter part of the above year, several of the northern gentlemen joined in a conspiracy to oppose the measures that were then being passed. Amongst others, were the two sons of Henry, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, Thomas and Ingram Percy. This rebellion was quickly suppressed, and the authors of it apprehended. Thomas Percy was condemned and executed at Tyburn the same year; but Ingram (the author of the above inscription), after being in confinement for a short time, was liberated, and died in the latter end of the following year, 1538.

78. To the left of Ingram Percy is an inscription, which may be translated as follows:—"The word of the Lord remains;" accompanied by the name and date, "JOHN PRINE, 1568." This person is said to have been a Romish Priest, confined during the reign of Elizabeth, for adhering to the Romish Plots against her Government.

79. Near to the inscription last-mentioned is a Branch of Oak, with two Acorns; underneath are the words, translated thus:—"I am waiting for my liberty;" with the date 1587; and a monogram, which is composed of the letters corresponding with the name "ARUNDEL." In the reign of Edward IV. the acorn was the badge of the family

of the Fitzalans; and as Philip Howard succeeded to the titles of that family in right of his mother, we may reasonably conjecture, from all the circumstances combined, that the above device was left by that unfortunate nobleman. (Refer to No. 13.)

80. Underneath the last-mentioned is the name "FRANCE OWDAL, 1541." Adjoining the name is a coat-of-arms. *Argent*, a cross moliere, *gules*; quartering, a fret bar. Who this Owdal was it is impossible to know with certainty; but about the period of this inscription there was a Francis Uvedal, son of William Uvedal, of Moreaitchell. This Francis married the daughter of Lord Zouch, of Harringworth; but whether he was the same with Francis Owdal, it will be difficult to ascertain.

81. To the left of Owdal is an inscription, which being translated reads thus:—"In God is my hope;" and bears the name "PAGE." It appears that this prisoner studied the municipal laws in England and afterwards went abroad, and being ordained priest, returned into his own country as a missionary; after residing here for some time he was seized and imprisoned in the Tower for receiving orders; and being tried was condemned to suffer death, which condemnation was carried into execution at Tyburn, in the year 1601. At his trial he pleaded that the law did not reach him, being a reputed alien, born at Antwerp. Not being able to produce his proofs immediately, no time was allowed him to prove the truth of what he alleged, so that his plea was overruled. He was not the only one who suffered for his cause, as Mrs. Line, a widow lady with whom he resided, was condemned to suffer death for

entertaining him. We do not find that Page was ever admitted into the order of Jesuits, although there can be no doubt he was a zealous Romanist, if we consider the circumstances of his execution and the time when it occurred.

82. Immediately underneath Owdal, is the name "RAVLEF BVLMAR, 1537." This prisoner was of an ancient and respectable family in the North, and probably was concerned in the northern rebellion in the above year. This idea is supported by the fact of his brother, Sir J. Bulmer, being one of the principal leaders in connection with the rebellion. This insurrection being suppressed, the chief of the conspirators were taken and executed; but as we do not find any mention of the execution of Ravlef Bvlmar, it is probable that, after a short confinement, he was liberated, he not having taken a leading part in the insurrection.

83. Below the inscription of Bulmar is the name and date: "GEORGE ARDERN, 1538." Of this person we find no account in history.

84. To the left of Ardern is the following inscription: "JOHN COLLETON, Prist, 1581, Ivly 22." This John Colleton was the son of Edmund Colleton, and was born at Milverton, Somerset; he was sent to the University of Oxford in the year 1565, being then in his seventeenth year; after staying in the university for six years, he left, bearing with him a good character both for conduct and learning. Being of a religious disposition, he had some idea of becoming a Carthusian, but after making a trial of it for

eleven months, found it ill suited to his health, and proceeded no further. He was now admitted into the English College at Douay, and was ordained priest, 1576, having made considerable progress in the study of divinity; and being sent on a mission into England, his first visit was to his father, with whom he so earnestly pleaded for his conversion, that before he left he had the satisfaction of seeing him reconciled to the Romish Church. He still continued in his labours until the year 1581, when he was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower; after which he was tried with Campian and others, for conspiring against the Queen and government, but Colleton was acquitted, in consequence of some discrepancy as to time and place, but notwithstanding this acquittal he was detained prisoner in the Tower for three years, when he was banished in company with several others. In 1587 he returned into England, living chiefly in London and Kent. In 1610 Colleton was again placed in confinement on account of the oath of allegiance. In 1623 he was appointed Vicar-General to the Bishop of Chalcedon. His death occurred in 1635, being then eighty-seven years of age, having spent the latter years of his life with Mr. Roper, of Eltham, in Kent. His upright conduct gained him esteem, not only from those of his own religion, but also from the moderate portion of the opposing party; the King himself placed great confidence in his testimony in matters relating to the Romanists. He was the author of several works, amongst others, a Supplication to His Majesty for Toleration; also, a Just Defence of the Slandered Priests.

85. Under the above is a repetition of the name "IANE." (Refer to No. 48.)

86. On the outside of the right window-jamb is an inscription, of which the translation reads thus:—"To whom you tell the secret, is at liberty. RICHARD BLOVNT, 9 July, A 1553." We are not able to give any account of this person, as we find no mention of his name in history.

87. Underneath the inscription of Blovnt will be seen the following inscription:—"EAGREMOND RADCLYFFE, 1576. To arrive at." This prisoner was the son of Henry and Anne, Earl and Countess of Sussex. Being of the Romish religion, he joined in the northern rebellion, in the year 1569, and was proscribed for high treason, with several other noblemen; but escaped for that time by leaving the country and taking refuge in Spain. After wandering about for some years, he ventured, in 1575, to return into England, thinking that the animosity of his enemies would have subsided; but in this expectation he was deceived, being committed to the Tower, where he was detained for several years, and finally banished the realm; he then entered the service of Don John, of Austria, against whose life he was shortly afterwards accused of conspiring, and was upon this charge executed in 1578, protesting his innocence to the last.

88. As you leave the state prison-room and enter the small cells, on the left of the recess is the name "JAMES GILMOR, 1569." Judging from the date, it is probable that this was one of the many persons implicated in the northern rebellion of that year.

89. Underneath the name Gilmor is the name "THOMAS TALBOT, 1462." Who was most probably the Thomas

Talbot, son of Sir Edward Talbot, who is mentioned as assisting in the capture of King Henry VI., in 1464 (after the battle near Level's Plain, Hexham), who being at dinner at Waddington Hall, Lancaster, was there found by Talbot, and by him placed on horseback, with his legs tied under the horse's belly; and in that ignominious manner carried to London, and committed to the Tower. This Talbot was no doubt concerned in the Wars of the Roses, and during the many fluctuations of those wars, committed to the Tower, when the fortunes of his party were on the decline, during which confinement he no doubt inscribed the above name and date.

90. On the right side of the loop-hole, opposite to the above name, is a device, consisting of a Cross, and upon the Cross a representation of Our Saviour. The person who left the above has, unfortunately, left it without name or date, so that there is nothing to assist us in forming a conjecture as to the condition of the person, or for what offence he was confined in the Tower.

91. On leaving this interesting room and ascending the steps, there is an inscription to be seen on the right of the first loop-hole, of which the following is a translation: "It is a reproach to be bound in the cause of sin; but to sustain the bonds of prison for the sake of Christ, is the greatest glory. ARUNDEL, 26th of May, 1587." This inscription was left by Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel. (Refer to No. 13.)

Having finished our progress round this interesting room, and arrived at the place from whence we com-

menced our round of examination, we may ponder over what we have seen, and conjure up, in our imagination, the forms of the unfortunate prisoners with whose productions we have so lately been occupied : productions which are the more interesting to us, inasmuch as we know they constituted the employment by which their unfortunate authors beguiled the tedious hours of their dreary captivity ; or, perhaps, strove to drown the remembrance that in a few short hours they must prepare to meet an untimely end, often accompanied by circumstances of the most refined cruelty. How much have we to be thankful for, that our lot was not cast in those days of darkness and barbarity ; but that it has pleased an Allwise Creator to give us existence in an age when our land has received the blessings of enlightenment, and such things are remembered only by name.







1104/i/102

64-200787

D N IV

1104/F/162



GETTY CENTER LIBRARY



3 3125 00783 9737

